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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1871. NO. 47.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

International Plotters Arrested.

MADRID, October 31.—Further arrests of the conspirators have been made at Barcelona, and additional evidence of their guilt brought to light. Stores of arms, bombs, and other warlike implements were discovered. The International Society is at the bottom of the plot, and the men arrested are for the most part members of that organization.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 31.—A Cabinet counsel was held during the past week, the foreign policy of the Government being the main subject under discussion.

The reorganization of the army is progressing actively, and regiments are being brought up to a war standard. There is an immense accumulation of war materiel here.

Early changes in the ministry are contemplated, by the elevation of some of the present ministers to the peerage.

In Berlin, yesterday, Prince Gortschakoff had a long private interview with Emperor William, and another with Count Bismarck to-day. The subject of these interviews are unknown.

President Thiers refuses to modify his ultimatum to England regarding the commercial treaty.

LONDON, October 31.—The Mansion House fund for Chicago amounts to-day to £46,900. The Prince of Wales has subscribed £200.

General Osiger, the late candidate for Parliament from Landiho in the workingmen's interest, has written a letter reviewing the list of subscriptions, charging the aristocratic class with a want of charity.

DUBLIN, October 31.—The trial of Kelly creates much excitement. The police were ordered into the prisoner charged in passing from the prison to the court-room. There have been no disturbances of a serious character.

QUEENSTOWN, October 31.—The Inman steamship City of Brussels, from New York October 21st for Liverpool, called here this morning. Her commander reports having encountered a hurricane yesterday off the Irish coast, during which the fourth officer was lost overboard. Several of the crew were severely injured.

PARIS, October 31.—It is thought that none of the Communists remaining in prison will be executed except M. Ferre.

VIENNA, October 30.—The formal acceptance by the Emperor of the resignation of the Hohenworth Ministry is published this morning. The Emperor thanks the Ministers for their services, and the moderation and patriotism which characterized them. Baron Haigentan has been deputed from the Cabinet. Baron Holtzmann was Minister of Finance under Count Patocki.

LONDON, October 31.—Another first being regular setting day in the Bank of England, will be observed as a close holiday on account of Exchange. It is thought the Board of Governors of the bank will reduce the rates of interest at its meeting on Thursday.

LONDON, October, 31.—The *Gazette* this evening publishes the new regulations under the bill for the abolition of the purchase of commissions in the army. The main feature of these regulations is the rigid examination to which candidates for commissions are subjected.

A meeting of the holders of Spanish bonds was held to-day, and a committee appointed to act vigorously oppose the threatened tax of eighteen per cent. on Spanish coupons.

An address to Napoleon is circulating for signature among the officers and soldiers who served under the Empire. When a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained, it will be forwarded to Chiselhurst. Its contents are kept private.

PARIS, October 31.—The disarmament of the National Guard throughout France is nearly completed.

The General Council of Corsica is engaged in a discussion over a motion to annul the election of Conti, formerly private secretary of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, Victor Hugo, and Rochefort. The Orleans has made a donation of 2,500 francs to the Chicago relief fund.

New Englis's Political Alliance.

The Englishman's mail by the European mail are full of highly interesting particulars with regard to the new political alliance between the Lords and the laborers. The provincial papers, such as the Manchester *Guardian* and the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, by some means or other, seem to have obtained first possession of the news, compelling the London papers to copy from them, which, in some instances caused the latter to carp at the information, and in some cases to deny statements made in regard to the new movement. Papers of the latest date, however—that is, to hand—fully acknowledge that the alliance really exists, and that some of the leading Peers, fully aware of the critical situation of the House, have hit upon the ingenious plan of outflanking Gladstone by forming a rough alliance with the representative working men of the country. There are details in the papers by Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Salisbury in regard to having signed the negotiations, but they acknowledge that an agreement has been signed by which practical measures benefiting the working classes of Great Britain are to be introduced in the House of Lords at the coming session of Parliament, far outweighing if supported the recent ballot bill. Disraeli's hand is seen throughout the whole movement, and he will not appear in the foreground, and it is considered as a virtual revolution in English politics. Some of the papers object to the artisan alone being benefited, while the agricultural laborers are entirely ignored; but there are now no papers which belittle any longer the startling social and political movement between the peers and the people. England was also excited in regard to a startling speech made by the well known Bradlaugh, again affirming the insanity of the Queen, and calling upon the people to urge the regency question upon the Cabinet, leaving to Judges of the law and equity Courts the temporary executive power. Mr. Bradlaugh's warning manifesto, calling for the dissatisfaction of the English Church, was spread in millions of copies throughout the country, and helped to increase the political excitement, such as has not been known in England for years past.

CHICAGO CREDIT.

Merchants Making Satisfactory Settlements—Sixty Miles of Streets Laid Waste—A Young Woman Shoots Her Seducer—Another Ticket Put in the Field.

CHICAGO, October 31.—The *Journal* learns from private business sources that the New York creditors of Chicago burnt-out firms are very generally satisfied with the settlements they are making with them in New York. A disposition to treat the misfortune of this point in Chicago affairs is considered passed, and there is a better tone of confidence for the future.

An approximate measurement of the lines of streets destroyed by the fire shows that sixty miles of pine streets were laid waste.

A letter from Lincoln, Ills., says that on the 20th ult. Major Mann Servindell, aged about eighteen years, while in the office of Benson & Bimm, lawyers, shot Henry H. Howell, of Prairie Creek. The shot was fired from behind. The ball entered Howell's right shoulder and came out at the left breast. It is feared it will prove fatal. After being shot Mr. Howell walked a few steps about the room as one dazed, unbuttoned his vest, saw blood oozing from the wound, picked the bullet up from the floor, handed it to a gentleman present, remarked that he was killed, and then sank upon the floor. Miss Servindell had a suit against Howell in motion, in which he had just been compromised. As Howell was starting to get the agreement acknowledged by a notary, the shot was fired without saying a word.

That portion of the Democratic and Republican party in this city and county which do not like the Union ticket formed a few days since by the Conference Committee representing the two parties, have been in conference the past two or three days, trying to get up an opposition union ticket. The conference had so many aspirants for office in their councils that they have found great difficulty in selecting candidates. This evening the following ticket was agreed upon: Mayor, C. C. Holden; Judge of the Superior Court, Ira W. Buell; Judge of the Circuit Court, Lambert Freer; City Treasurer, Charles H. Horn; County Treasurer, Henry Horns; City Attorney, F. McHugh; City Collector, W. J. Mahon; Police Commissioner, Otto Herting; Clerk of Police Courts, A. Michaelson; Senator, R. F. Munn. Messrs. Holden, Buell, Horn, Horns, Herting and Munn are Republicans, the balance Democrats. Mr. Bell declines the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court.

Three Weeks After the Fire.

[From the Chicago Journal, Monday.]

Not less than two hundred brick structures are now in process of erection in various localities of the "burnt district," and some of them already nearly finished. The prospect is that, if the weather be anything like favorable, the opening of next spring will see considerable of the rebuilt business structures finished and occupied. In the meantime the frame building already constructed or in process of construction, for the accommodation of the multitude of merchants and others, is legion. The lake shore and many of the ruined streets are literally dotted with them. The scene of energetic activity that presents itself to the spectator all over the desolated North and South Sides in the light of the latter in spiring and cheering to the well-wisher of Chicago's future.

Trade in Chicago Since the Fire.

[Journal of Commerce Correspondence.]

There seems to be a general supposition that everything sent here would bring high prices without the slightest consideration being taken of our financial condition; consequently we are flooded with stuff without a demand, and the buyer in all cases dictates the prices. For example—sweet potatoes, that found a ready sale at $4 per barrel, were offered to-day at $1, and no buyers. I am told that the fire sixty cents a can for oysters—can buy the same for thirty-three cents to-day. Our greatest need is capital, and until that is obtained there can be no regularity in prices. The banks are all paying as usual, but the assistance they give is not a drop in the bucket. Insurance is a myth. Some talk loudly and advertise largely, but do not act—they are all going to pay, but don't say when. We have had shipments of grain, but the present prices are so low that our orders have been to hold. The produce received is extremely slow of sale, and prices so low that our commissions hardly pay for the stationery we use, but notwithstanding all these discouragements we have not lost courage, but intend to stick as long as there is a ghost of a chance to make a cent. I have an idea that there will be considerable of a merchandise done next year, and the ones that can hold out this winter, and live through this present emergency, will reap the harvest. My admiration for Chicago is increasing daily, when I think that some two weeks ago over one thousand buildings, comprising all the public edifices, and every business block, were swept away, and to see where once a black and worthless mass of ruins existed the heart of Chicago, now one story frame buildings are springing up like mushrooms in a night, and here and there a brick or stone edifice is rearing its head, I cannot but feel pleased; and in the main conviction that not another city in the world could have withstood the calamity like Chicago. Every one almost has lost everything but pluck and energy, and they are making all that can be made out of such a capital.

APPEAL FOR AID.

The Sufferers in the Northwest Well Supplied with Clothing—Money Now Needed.

MILWAUKEE, October 31.—The Relief Committee publish the following circular. Please request country papers to copy it:

HEADQRS. MILWAUKEE RELIEF COMMITTEE,
MILWAUKEE, November 1, 1871.

To a Benevolent Public:

Throughout the spontaneous liberality of a sympathizing people, especially of our women, from Maine to San Francisco, we have now on hand and in transit an ample supply of clothing of every description for men, women and children. To meet the wants of the sufferers by the fire in Northwestern Wisconsin and the Peninsula of Michigan. Money is still greatly needed for immediate purchases of bedding, boots and shoes, and tools and farming implements, blankets and tools and farming implements, blankets and robes, oxen, cows, hay, feed, &c. Money may be sent to Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer.

(Signed.) H. LUDINGTON, MAYOR.
M. F. JEWETT, CHAIRMAN.
J. H. RUSSELL,
C. J. KERSHAW,
Executive Committee.

THE report that Pension Agent Forbes, at Philadelphia, is a defaulter in a large sum is denied. An investigation is going on, and nothing wrong, so far as the Government is concerned; but some irregularities in the manner he kept his accounts have been found.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A New Well on Columbia Farm.

Thirty Barrel Strike Near Shamburg

Some Interesting Personal Sketches.

COLUMBIA FARM.

The Petroleum Centre *Record* has the following: Well No. 106 was completed a few days ago, and is pumping nine barrels per day. Owned by the Columbia Oil Company of Pittsburgh. This is the third well completed on the farm within a short time past, all of which have proved good paying investments.

No. 13, large boiler, is now in running order, and several wells are being pumped. It also furnishes sufficient steam for drilling two new wells.

Drilling commenced on Nos. 108 and 109, new wells, a week or two ago.

MILL PARK, SHAMBURG.

The same paper says: A new well was struck on the Mill Farm, Shamburg, on Thursday night, which is yielding thirty barrels per day and increasing. It is owned by our townsmen, Messrs. Winsor Bros., the well-known hardware dealers. The Winsor well is located in the immediate vicinity of the Williams well, struck some weeks ago, and which for some time yielded nearly two hundred barrels per day.

SCATTERING.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The "Pleasantville Well," on the Eli Ritts farm, owned by Goss & Johnston, is eight feet in the third sand, with 800 feet of oil in the hole. There is considerable excitement over this "strike," as it was supposed by a great many that this well was off from the "belt."

The *Derrick* has the following items: A new well on the Moffat farm, about two miles from the Rynd farm, towards Reno, owned by the Central Petroleum Company, was struck a few days ago and is giving about eight barrels. This well is on the line, and it is believed marks the belt from Cherry tree run to Reno. It will undoubtedly open up a large extent of territory.

William Bond, of Franklin, has finished his well at Sandy, and he commenced tubing yesterday. This well is estimated at about eighteen barrels.

Foreman & Schriver's well at Sandy has commenced pumping. The production is from 35 to 40 barrels daily. This well is situated on the McAllister lease, and is known by the name of the Schriver Well No. 2.

Forman & Ash have completed their new well on the Cowan farm. From Thursday night until Saturday morning 160 barrels were pumped therefrom. The daily production will probably be about 60 barrels.

The *Record* says: A new well was struck on the Mill farm, Shamburg, on Thursday night, which is yielding thirty barrels per day, and increasing. It is owned by our townsmen, Messrs. Winsor Bros., the well known hardware dealers. The Winsor well is located in the immediate vicinity of the Williams well, struck some weeks ago, and which yielded for some time nearly two hundred barrels per day. We congratulate the Messrs. W. on their good fortune.

Well No. 6 was completed a few days ago, and is pumping nine barrels per day. Owned by the Columbia Oil Company of Pittsburgh. This is the third well completed on the farm within a short time past, all of which have proved good paying investments.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, October 25, 1871.

Despite the many causes operating against our general business, the petroleum region has made steady progress from year to year, and never since Drake's well revealed the hidden source of light has there been a better season than the present one for those engaged in petroleum production. Prices have ruled firm and steady, the area of the territory has been greatly enlarged, and the experience of former years on the subject of petroleum mining has been greatly improved upon. The production, though large, is still inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand, even at present figures. The gross yield for a trade that in 1860 could find no market for 10,000,000 of gallons, and yet in 1871 finds 141,000,000 of gallons inadequate to meet the export demand alone. From the best sources at hand the present demand requires 24,000 barrels of crude per day. Upwards of 5,000 wells, scattered over an extent of territory some seventy miles in length by a breadth of about thirty miles, are required to yield the present daily production of 17,000 barrels.

The reader can form but a faint idea of the vast expenditure of labor and money invested during the last dozen years to bring about the present development and the improvements daily being added to its every step. Many, very many of the pioneers have been overwhelmed in the reverses incident to the business, and gave up when fortune or competition seemed to have blighted their every hope. Yet those who fought the battle bravely have received a due reward, such as the fickle goddess ever awards to those who woo her boldly. The men who have been the principal instruments in bringing about the development of a mineral product that has made a great impression on the civilized world should be the list of necessities for civilized humanity, deserve monuments as much as do any others who have conferred lasting benefits upon mankind; and their names should not be forgotten in the hurry of the present lightning age. A few of these occur to me, and I shall mention them briefly. The first on memory's list is

E. PRENTICE, ESQ.

In the first of the development, Mr. Prentice, then as now a resident of New York city, or at least spending a greater portion of his time there, invested largely in petroleum lands in the vicinity of the Drake well. In subsequent years he extended his purchases into almost every producing locality of the oil region. Within the last few years he has become largely interested in the neighborhood of Foster's Station, on the Allegheny river, and is the largest owner in some two thousand acres between that point and Scrubgrass. Though other parties from time to time have been interested in these purchases with him, their share has been always in limited proportion to his own. It has ever been characteristic of this gentleman to own a controlling interest in all his investments. He has never sold any interest worth a cent of the oil lands he ever purchased, and is to-day one largest owner of oil lands in the world. In addition to his ownership of several thousand acres of oil lands in this section, he is also largely interested in the oil regions of West Virginia. He has also large farming interests, conducted in a shrewd, comprehensive business man, his success has not been the matter of chance, but of sound mental cultivation and keen executive ability. Socially, a very pleasant gentleman, in the true sense of the word, and we have warmer personal friends than he, or is more deserving. Presuming of an ample fortune to commence with, and earned, too, in the channels of legitimate business, he has been continually adding to it during these exciting years of the oil excitement development, until at present he stands head of the class of very distinguished operators. The same shrewd, and who have operated so largely in developing the wonderful mineral. Mr. Prentice has one characteristic failing, and that is a hankering after land, a little more oil land. He will be doubtless satisfied when his purchases there which are to the extent of from two to three thousand dollars per day from his oil interests alone allows him to indulge in the pleasant pastime of gobbling up acres by the score or so. To no one is the present petroleum development more indebted, nor will any one be more kindly remembered in its future history. Next in order is

E. A. WILCOX, ESQ.

If any better evidence of the possession of far more than the average of common sense, which, by the way, is about as scarce and precious as any other valuable commodity, or of sound business sagacity, than that displayed in the office by this gentleman above named, we should like to know them. Possessed of a farm of some two hundred acres, located in the very center of the oil producing section, in the excitement of the early days, successfully resisted the tempting offers made, in one case over half a million dollars in cash and as much more in stock, and held on to the old homestead bequeathed to him as a price-less heritage. By honest industry he accumulated sufficient to commence operations over a year ago to the development of his farm. The success of his efforts in this direction is illustrated by the thirty acres of this farm he has realized a good square million of dollars, and he still owns it intact. The daily production still yielded nearly three hundred barrels per day, and of this Mr. McCray owns four-fifths. A plain, unassuming gentleman, he manages his large and ever increasing business with rare tact. Just and prudent in all his relations with his fellow men, unswerving in his integrity, but few men stand deservedly higher, in his own quiet way, he has contributed liberally to all deserving objects, and his success is as liked as his name is clear. Mr. McCray has invested largely in oil lands and other interests in Clarion. The firm of McCray, Rockwell & Co., are among our leading coal firms, doing a large and ever increasing business. Mr. McCray is favorably spoken of as a candidate for Congress from this district at the next term. A self-made man, honest, capable, in more things than representative of the great petroleum district could be selected.

JOURNALISTIC.

Journalism is well represented in the Oil Region. Titusville contributes two daily morning journals, the *Courier* and *Herald*, that are creditable to any place. Oil City has also two daily journals. The *Register*, familiar to all connected with the oil business is published as an afternoon paper, by its veteran editor W. R. Johns, Esq. He could of course make it no other but a readable, interesting paper, and the people of Oil City appreciate it as one of their permanent institutions. The *Derrick*, recently started, is a promising candidate for public favor, and deserves a liberal support. It is edited by C. E. Bishop, Esq., formerly of the Jamestown, N. Y., *Journal*. Mr. Bishop is a gentlemen of fine journalistic abilities, and will make a good paper. Yet with all these daily visitors, our people still look as anxiously as ever for their ever reliable friend THE COMMERCIAL, and its circulation will never grow less in the Oil Regions. VENANGO.

THE COAL FAMINE.

The Supply at Louisville—A Bridge Difficulty.

The Louisville *Commercial* of Monday says: "As the chances for a coal boat to the Ohio become more distant, the price of coal goes up. It is now $8 50 per load, or thirty-four cents a bushel. Two weeks hence it will undoubtedly reach forty cents, or more, a bushel. The people are looking about for coal, but the men of money, to whom the wealthy and middle classes look for enterprise, are not taking any steps to help the people live, or developing the coal veins in this section. Some coal is being brought from the Render mines, on the Louisville road, to Town and Paducah Railroad, but not in quantities to supply the demand. Small quantities are coming from Indiana, but the wants for the next ninety days will be largely in excess of the supply from the Regions hereabouts."

It is stated that half a million bushels of coal in barges lie below Portland, which can be purchased and taken to Louisville for twenty-five cents a bushel, but as yet no one has become sufficiently interested to make the investment.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad offers to deliver from the Indiana mines, twenty-five car loads (five thousand bushels) of coal daily in Louisville, at twenty cents a bushel, provided the bridge over the river can be crossed on reasonable terms. Efforts to this end seem to have failed so far, and the Ohio and Mississippi road is effectually debarred from crossing the bridge by its inability to accept the terms offered by the Bridge Company.

For coal from New Albany to Louisville the Bridge Company now charges fifteen cents dollars per car load, while cement is brought from Cincinnati to Louisville, over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at fifteen dollars per car load.

The *Commercial* says it remains to be seen "whether the city of Louisville will tamely submit to the jealousy of a railroad or the greed of a Bridge Company. It is inhuman, it is unjust, it is illegal. The Jeffersonville road controls the bridge, and makes it subservient to individual railroad interests.

JOURNALISTIC.

THE Cincinnati *Inquirer* has the following: "There can be no kind of doubt but that the sale of the Short line Railway to the Chesapeake Company is a severe blow to Louisville in the Pennsylvania Central. The blow will not be bad enough to affect Mr. Scott's Presidential candidacy, however."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania's Latest Conquests

An Obstacle in the Way of the Great Lease.

A New York Western Railway.

A Road Through the Northern Tier.

MORE CONQUESTS BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

There seems to be no end to the acquisitions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This already immense and powerful corporation, not satisfied with the recent annexation of the New Jersey Railroad, is reaching forward toward new conquests. The latest news from Little Rock, Arkansas, is to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad has undertaken the completion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, with a view of making a through line of its own to the Pacific by the thirty-second parallel.

This arrangement will enable the Pennsylvania Railroad to control a new and vast commerce. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad runs from Cairo on the Missouri State line, *via* Little Rock, to the Texas State line, a distance of about 700 miles. It is a land grant railroad, being entitled to 2,000,000 acres. Twenty miles were completed on the 1st of January last, and the remainder was under contract to be finished in 1873. Now that the Pennsylvania Company has taken hold of the work, it will probably be completed in a much shorter time.

At the Texas State line the Cairo and Fulton Railroad will connect with the new Texas Pacific Railroad, which reaches through Southwestern Texas in the Valley of the Rio Grande, along the thirty-second parallel to San Diego, 400 miles south of San Francisco, and perhaps superior to the American capital of the Pacific coast as a seaport. It connects, at the Missouri State line, with the Northwestern network of railroads, controlled in whole or in part by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The advantages of this arrangement will be that the Pennsylvania Railroad will be in a position to tap the new Pacific railroad at its best and most central point with the bulk of the trade of the entire Atlantic slope. In due time, no doubt, the great railroad company will annex the new route to the Pacific. It seems to be travelling toward the setting sun already.

When we remember that the new Texas Pacific Railroad runs through a region of perpetual spring, free from the extremes of summer heat and winter cold, the thirty-second parallel being above the snow line, we may form a faint idea of the importance of this arrangement. But this is not all. The new Texas Pacific Railroad affords a shorter route from New York to San Francisco *via* San Diego, than the Union Pacific *via* Chicago and Omaha. There is, therefore, very little doubt that this, with the other advantages named, will render it a favorite line for passengers across the continent, and it is also likely to be able to compete favorably for freights. But the Pennsylvania Company has already another great project on hand. The company recently purchased ten thousand shares, a controlling interest in the Lake Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad for a sum of $1,000,000, being the par value of the stock. This road connects Lake Erie, *via* Dayton, with the great center of Southern railroads at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and taps the richest and most fertile portions of Tennessee, Georgia, etc. Our readers will see at a glance the effects of these various operations. Should they succeed, the trade of a continent will satisfy the ambition of this great corporation. The immediate prospects, however, are very discouraging. So long as the Pennsylvania and New York will thus be brought into new and direct relations with a vast territory that cannot fail to promote its prosperity and wealth.

AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF THE GREAT LEASE.

[From the Jersey City Times, 28th.]

A majority of the directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company have managed to put a new feature on the question of leasing the United Railroads to the Pennsylvania Central by refusing to execute the lease, which has already been executed by the officers of the other companies. Pending action of the directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton is somewhat of a surprise to the friends of the lease, who had supposed, when the Chancellor refused to grant the injunction, that there was nothing to further obstacle to the completion of the contract. It was known that the President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and a few others, opposed that the directors would authorize Mr. Gaizman, President of the United Railroads, to sign for him. Their refusal to do this delays the execution of the contract, and may defeat it altogether. There is to be a meeting for the directors on the 11th of November, when the friends of the lease expect to elect a Board favorable to their project. Should they fail in this, the matter of course, ended for the present; but even if they succeed, the matter will be settled according to their wishes, for an appeal has already been taken by the opponents of the lease to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the present delay may give them time enough to secure an injunction from that Court, and so prolong proceedings until after the meeting of the Legislature, when efforts will immediately be made to obtain legislation before that body. It is not impossible, too, that it may yet come up in the United States Courts. In short, there are threads in so many directions that the friends of the lease question one of uncertain issue for some time to come.

CLARION BRANCH.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: The engineers are now engaged in locating the Clarion County Railroad as far as Sligo. The route, however, has not been adopted, and the road will cross at Benn's old place, a short distance east of Limersburg. It is expected the road will soon be under contract, and completed on the whole completed in about one year. It will be a three feet gauge, and the grade will not exceed eighty-five feet to the mile. Considering the low rate fixed fact that we are to have a railroad as far as Sligo, and we feel confident our people will ere long have it made to Clarion.

NEW YORK WESTERN RAILWAY.

Articles of consolidation have been filed with the Secretary of State, Albany, on behalf of the New York Western Railway Company, and the New York Western Railway Company. The former is authorized to construct a railroad from New London, Huron county, to the State line of the State of Ohio. The latter company, with its connections and consolidations with other companies, is empowered to construct a railroad from Buffalo to the State line of Iowa, to the west line of Ohio, to intersect with the North American Railroad. The capital stock of the united company is fixed at $10,000,000; and the united corporation will be known hereafter as the New York Western Railway. The principal office of the company is located at Tiffin. According to the articles, there are to be eighteen directors, of which three shall be from Ohio, three in Indiana, three in Illinois, four in Iowa, two in New York, and two from Michigan, the balance hereafter to be determined. This is probably the air-line from New York to Chicago, and will throw a light about every six months. If the projectors file maps and certificates of incorporation or consolidation, they will then be engaged in building the road and say no more about it.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Philadelphia *Day* calls the attention of enterprising men to the project for a new railway line from the eastern cities to the west, to pass through the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania. Starting in at the eastern boundary of the State, the line would cross the Lehigh Valley road at Towanda, the Northern Central at Troy, the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville at Wellsboro, the Tioga road at Tioga and Washington road at Port Allegheny, the Bradford road at Smithport, and the Philadelphia and Erie at Warren. It would pass through the rich coal fields, from which seven great thoroughfares would stretch, on either hand, to the seaboard cities. The line would cross one of the richest mining, lumber and agricultural regions in the world, tapping the auriferous drift of the semi-circle of anthracite and iron mines of Sullivan county, and a Western world connect with the Atlantic by a large proportion of the country through which such a road would pass is the finest grazing and cropraising country in the world. Pasture land, for instance, wheat is grown in the State than is produced in those counties, and for the same price will be much better. Nearly every farmer can profitably raise his own breadstuff. The country is elevated and healthy, being between the forty-first and forty-second degrees of latitude. Passing through a mountainous country for some distance, the grades would be moderate and rock cuttings few. The streams are not generally rapid, out of equable fall; and though such a road could not be constructed on the shortest line between any two distant points as a rule, the distances would not be increased to be serious, all things considered. The line cannot yet be said to be projected, but it is being discussed vigorously in the counties in the north, and something may yet come of it.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1871, 7:36 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on the Atlantic coast, with southeasterly winds and cloudy weather, and rain on Wednesday from New England to North Carolina; rising barometer with westerly winds on the Gulf coast; the low pressure in Indiana will probably move northeastward, with easterly winds, veering to the north and southwest on Lake Erie and northeasterly winds backing to the northwest and west on Lake Michigan; cloudy and rainy weather will continue in the lower lakes, and clearing weather succeeds the rain to-night on the upper lakes. Cautionary signals have been ordered at Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Detroit.

POLITICAL.

Close of the Canvass in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, October 31.—Gen. C. C. Washburn, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Democratic candidate, who have been holding joint discussions at different points in the State, stood up together in this city. The audience has been a very active one on both sides. The Democrats appear fully here put forth a great effort, and feel sanguine of Doolittle's election, while the Republicans are equally sanguine of Washburn's success.

Trade Movement in New York.

General trade is rapidly recovering from whatever adverse influences were felt from the Chicago calamity. The amount of dry goods of the new importation passing into bond, is, to be sure, larger than in September or in July, but it is nearly up to the late stage of the fall season, while on the other hand, the amount of general foreign merchandise now being marketed, is much larger than in last December, as shown by the customs paid into the Treasury. There were $2,701,715 for the week; against $2,070,600 same week last year. The month will yield at the New York office $12,500,000, customs, at an average (revised) tariff of 40 per cent. ad valorem on the goods imported, against $11,724,000 last year, when the average was 40 per cent. ad valorem. The gain since July 1st is nearly $6,000,000. The exports of domestic produce from New York looks equally encouraging. The increase since the first of July, the beginning of the current fiscal year, is 30 per cent. the declared value of the clearances being $28,000,000 as against $60,000,000 from July 1st to October 26th last year. On the other hand the exportation of gold has fallen off nearly one-half, or from $84,947,000 to $18,332,000 since July 1st.

THE increasing demand upon St. Louis as a cotton market, by the extension of railroads tapping and reaching the new investments, in the cotton belt, has rendered necessary some better process of compressing the bales of cotton than the usual field and river warehouse system. A building has recently been converted to this purpose, and a screw-power put on which is already in operation. Cotton bales brought to St. Louis average about four feet six inches in thickness, and with this machine they are compressed into a space of from ten to fifteen inches, retanded and shipped east.

THE thriving village of Tyrone, in this State, is to be favored with a course of lectures the present season. Tilton, Logan (Olive), Gough, Douglass (Fred.) Dickinson (Anna) and Twain are announced to lecture in Caldwell's Hall. There is not a more promising town than Tyrone in Pennsylvania, and the public spirited citizens do well in arranging a regular lecture course. This is the second season.

THE amount of the donations received by the New York Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee up to the present time fails not much under one million dollars. The total donations in the country must be well on to five millions.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Test Woman Suffrage Case.

LADIES ENTITLED TO ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Business Before the Cabinet.

Another Defalcation in Philadelphia.

Bulleck's Resignation a Sharp Trick.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1871.

The Cabinet Meeting.

The chief matters before the Cabinet to-day were the Ku-Klux matter, as reported by Attorney General Akerman; an application from Chicago for troops to take the place of those withdrawn shortly after the fire, and the Eighth infantry was ordered from Willett's Point to Chicago. Further prosecution of Mormons, Texas was agreed upon, but no more troops will be sent to Utah unless actual trouble makes it necessary.

Women Entitled to Vote Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court of this District on the test woman suffrage case, submitted to it some time since, will be adverse to the candidates for the privileges of the elective franchise, so far as this District is concerned. This decision will recognize the fact that women are entitled to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that if but heeds Congressional legislation to point out how this privilege can be made available, in order to have it secured to American women, but that as far as this district is concerned, the organic law especially provides that suffrage shall be limited to male citizens. The decision will not be made public until next week, but the above points have been agreed upon by the Judges of this Court, after several consultations.

Another Defalcation.

The accounts of W. F. Forbes, Pension agent at Philadelphia, formerly of Cincinnati, have been under examination at the Pension Bureau for a number of days. This afternoon the statement is made at the Interior Department that he has been found defaulter to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. The President has ordered his suspension, and Commissioner Baker will go to Philadelphia in person to look after the matter. Forbes, before the war, was principal of one of the intermediate schools of Cincinnati; afterwards served on General Grant's staff, and was, by the latter's instance, made Pension Agent.

Bullock's Resignation a Sharp Trick.

Private advices here to-day to high officials are to the effect that Governor Bullock's resignation of the Governorship of Georgia is regarded as a sharp trick to escape impending impeachment, and also criminal prosecutions which the Attorney General of the State was about to institute. It is stated here, however, that warrants will shortly be issued for Bullock's arrest, and that he will be taken back to Georgia for trial on numerous charges growing out of his transactions while occupying the Governorship chair. It is believed, according to present advices, that Bullock has realized nearly a million dollars through his operations in Georgia bonds and manipulations of State railroad bonds. Bullock left this city for New York on Monday, and it is suspected that he is making arrangements to leave the country. He has been in close connection with Secretary Delano and Senator Cameron in regard to their respective railroad interests.

Roderick Random Butler's Revenge.

United States District Attorney Camp, of East Tennessee, arrived too late to prevent his removal. It appears that the President suspended him some days ago, upon representations of Republican Congressmen in Tennessee. It now appears that the chief worker against him was Roderick R. Butler, who has been appointed Marshal for the term of a year ago in confidencing evidence in Butler's pension frauds. Butler's appointment, it is said, was procured by the perjury of witnesses and forged papers used as evidence.

A New Development in the Stokes Irregularity.

In connection with the Stokes irregularity, it has been found that N. B. Smith, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the Washington City Government, kindly consented, at the request of his friend Stokes, to attach his official seal to certain bonds in the Department of Justice now charges are fraudulent throughout.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1871.

RE-ARRANGING THE MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The Secretary of War and General Sherman are now engaged in re-arranging the military departments of the country.

KU-KLUX OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Assessor Acee, of Mississippi, reports that on the night of the 23d inst., an attempt was made to burn the Assessor's office at Oxalona, but the fire was extinguished before material damage was done. The Assessor has no doubt that the fire was done by the friends of a party of Ku-Klux, five of whom had been arrested that evening and confined in his house. These men were released against the life of Mr. Hall, the Assessor's clerk, for the part he took in their arrest. Assessor Acee also reports that troops be stationed there for the protection of the Government property. The excitement was high.

SAILING OF THE WABASH.

The United States steamer Wabash, flagship of the European squadron, will sail from this port about the latter part of next week for Europe. General Sherman and Colonel Audenried, of his staff, will take passage in the Wabash. Admiral Rowan is absent about six months.

THE MORMONS ASTONISHED.

Apart from newspaper publications, the Government has, from time to time, been advised of the progress of judicial proceedings in Utah. In a recent communication, it is stated that the great work of correcting the evils in that Territory has now fairly begun. Several persons have been indicted for adultery committed in polygamy, his lawful wife being the principal witness. The most shocking part of the testimony does not appear in print. It being of such a character as to shock the jury, the verdict, it is added, strikes like a thunderbolt in the Mormon camp. To other parties it begins to look like a serious matter, and no power under heaven can have them come from the beginning of the second end is at hand, and the Mormons know it. The opinion was therefore expressed that the days of the territory, unless in the southern portion of it. The parties are not nearly so belligerent when the troops are near by as when they are not. The presence of troops are a kind of a missionary force. A quiet and tranquil community is always better than that than rashness or haste, which might result seriously. General Sherman has returned to Washington.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1871.

GARVEY STILL WANTED.

Rumors were afoot this evening, which, however, proved false, that Garvey had been arrested and returned. His friends say he will soon come back.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

The street paving inspectors gathered in a large body at the Comptroller's office this afternoon, demanding their back pay. They were pacified on being assured that they would soon be paid. No money has been paid since July, and there is now due them about $12,000.

THE "TAMMANY REPUBLICANS."

As the *Times* predicted, they have nominated Christopher Pullman for Senator from the Seventh District. The *Times* says this movement is a blow at the reform candidate, to secure the election of Bradley, the nominee of Tammany Hall.

A GANG OF TAMMANY RUFFIANS

Last night broke up a Reform Democratic Senatorial Convention in the Fourth District. They rushed into the room, cheering Tweed, and turned off the gas. Subsequently the convention reassembled and substituted the name of Gustavus Rossa, the fugitive ex-city, for Senator, in place of Miller, previously nominated. The contest between Rossa and Tweed will be interesting.

A REPEATER INDICTED.

Israel Lazarus was indicted to-day for falsely registering.

A RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Patrick Sherry, brakeman on the Norris and Essex Railroad, who was knocked from the top of a freight car by the East Orange bridge, on Friday, and killed, have censured the railroad company for not raising the bridge, and have recommended that the Grand Jury take action on the matter. Sherry's case is the third of the kind.

In the United States Courts there have been no trials thus far, on account of the illness of the new District Attorney's office. There is a heavy docket, and the jury are getting impatient, they having already served two weeks.

COMMODORE ASHBURY GOES TO ENGLAND

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVMBER 1, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

THE discharge of EVANS by Judge PEARSON from custody as a criminal on the charge of embezzlement, and the holding of him to bail to answer in a civil action, probably foreshadows the result of the whole matter. The Judge virtually affirms the position originally set up by EVANS, except that the pay claimed by him is excessive, which can be determined only by proper adjudication, and for this he held him. Judge PEARSON'S decision appears to have been prepared with great care and thoroughness.

SO DISASTROUS will be the new steamboat law, so far as it relates to tug and towboats, if it should be put in operation, to the commerce of Western rivers, more especially to the coal trade on the Ohio, that a very general and earnest hope is expressed that Secretary BOUTWELL may find it in his power to interpose against it until Congress meets. It is not probable that it was ever intended that such a blow should be inflicted on an interest of so much magnitude. In attempting to reach the point of comparative safety for human life, should the law be called into effect no inconsiderable part of the inland commerce of the country will be extinguished by a single blow. Tug and tow boats, which carry no passengers and in no manner relate to the object of the law, could not have been meant; and it is but reasonable to hope that Mr. BOUTWELL will interpose whatever power he is clothed with to shield so large and important an interest and the lives of thousands of persons who will be deleteriously affected from the accident or oversight whereby this description of craft were included in the provisions of the law. Not here only, but in the East, also, there is much interest felt on the subject, and there as well as here this wish is expressed with much earnestness.

"WHERE the body is, there the eagles are gathered together." Already, we learn, movements are on foot looking to the revival at the next session of Congress of the land subsidy schemes which failed in that body last year; the intention being to make them acceptable by providing that all future land grants to railroads must be disposed of through the regular land offices, the railroad receiving the proceeds as the same are paid to the government, as fast as each section of the road is completed. It is to be hoped Congress will bear in mind that the platforms of both political parties throughout the States during the present year, placed each party squarely on the record against subsidy schemes, and so deal with these projects in the most careful and scrutinizing manner. We do not arraign the past policy of Congress in granting lands to railroads. It is probable that, in spite of the jobbery to which it has given rise, it has upon the whole been sound and beneficent, helping alike the government and the settlers, developing the country and augmenting its resources. But the time has come for the exercise of the utmost watchfulness and frugality in this matter, and not an acre of the public domain should hereafter be voted away for the benefit of any ring, whatever plausible pretense of public benefit may be urged. The day is fast nearing when our unoccupied acres will be needed for our actual settlers, and the general policy of the government should be to keep them for the settler and the pioneer.

IT is to be regretted that the Civil Service Commissioners are unable to come to an understanding among themselves respecting the important matters they were appointed to consider and make recommendations upon. We do not see that any valid grounds exist for dissenting from the proposition of Mr. CURTIS, that in the selection of public officers all minor considerations should yield to the paramount consideration of personal character and intellectual qualifications. Any system which falls short of making character and capacity the test of appointment, will inevitably result in failure. Office should be conferred because of special fitness to serve the people, and not at all as a matter of personal or political favoritism. The question is, or should it be, will the appointment benefit the State; not, will it accommodate the individual? It is the interests of the country that need to be promoted, not the advantage of any man or set of men, except as by faithful and competent service they prove their value and desert. The pernicious doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils is in the last degree injurious to the country, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether it is really of any solid benefit to the party that practices it. Some advantages are doubtless gained, but more and greater ones are lost; and, besides, it is utterly inconsistent with the spirit and genius of republican institutions. It is to be hoped that the Chairman of the Commission will unflinchingly maintain his position. It is the only basis on which the question can be solved, or the "reform" prevented from degenerating into a farce.

SOME USEFUL INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

The information which comes from New Mexico of the total change of front on the part of the papers and people of that Territory with respect to the Indian policy of the President, thoroughly sustains the views which we yesterday expressed concerning the Indian question, and goes to show, further, the utterly unreliable character of very much of the news received from the frontier respecting the depredations and outrages alleged to be committed by the Indians. In view of the conflicting nature of these reports, we have taken the trouble to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the exact condition of affairs in the Indian country, our information being derived from sources at once the most intelligent, impartial and trustworthy.

Of the four hundred thousand Indians dwelling within the limits of the United States, fully one half have abandoned their nomadic habits and entered on reservations; all of which latter class have made greater or less progress in civilization. The assertion that the Indian is incapable of being taught the useful and productive arts and industries is not warranted by the facts. It is only a few years ago since the Kliquitat and Simcoe tribes were as dreaded as the Sioux, the Comanches and the Apaches are to-day; yet they are now, to the number of over a thousand, as peaceful and thrifty, in as comfortable circumstances, and possessed of as much wealth, the product of their own labors, as the average of western farmers. At Tulalup, Tummi, Skokomish, Surnimish, and other Indian points in Washington Territory, the Indians have adopted the white man's mode of life to the letter, even to the establishment of boarding schools; while in Oregon a large portion of the Indians are engaged in cultivating the reservations on which they reside. At Umatilla they own fifteen thousand horses, and are rich. At Warm Springs they continue to persevere in agricultural pursuits, notwithstanding the drawback of poor lands, and the discouragement of failure in the crops year after year. At Grand Ronde there is not an Indian living in a wigwam or wearing a blanket. All these tribes are engaged in farming; yet it is but a few years since they wandered about half naked, living on grasshoppers and sunflower seeds. Within the past year a large number of Californian Snake Indians, a powerful warlike tribe, have been brought on a reservation; cutting off their hair, discontinuing the blanket, building houses, and otherwise adopting the habits of the whites. Throughout Oregon and Washington Territory a man is fully as safe in the Indian country as among the whites. The difficulty is that the majority of our frontiersmen have no respect for the obligations of the compacts made by the Government with the Indians. Among them generally there is an utter disregard of Indian rights, and a constant effort made to dispossess the Indians of the lands which they are cultivating more successfully than their white neighbors. It is almost impossible to convict a white man of a crime against an Indian, no matter how flagitious the offense nor how positive the evidence. The United States judges are generally honest and impartial, but so far as the Indian is concerned territorial juries are almost invariably the reverse.

Moreover, the Sioux (divided between the Ogallalas, Brulla, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Minneconjous), whom the telegraph has every month for the space of two years reported to be on the point of war, have remained in a state of profound peace during that entire period, and this although the Government has made no effort to place them on a reservation or teach them the arts of peace. The New York *Tribune* of July 20th, for instance, contained a positive statement that RED CLOUD, Chief of the Sioux, had started on the war path; yet three months afterwards it was discovered that he had quietly resided since June, over a hundred miles away from the point where reported at, and that he had not left the locality during all that time. So with SPOTTED TAIL, whom the telegraph about the same time reported to be on the war trail; this warrior was met by Mr. BARNEY and party peacefully preparing for a buffalo hunt.

With regard to the Apaches, they were at war long before our acquisition of Arizona, and have since been subjected without intermission to the subjugating, which means the exterminating, process; and yet, after ten years of this species of relentless warfare, carried on at an average annual expense to the government of three millions of dollars, they are still as numerous, as much dreaded, and as successful in their resistance to the government as at first. The aggregate annual cost of Arizona to the people of the United States is four millions of dollars; yet according to the last census its total valuation was only one million. It has a population of some nine thousand, of whom less than three thousand are American citizens of native or foreign birth; the remainder being Spanish, Mexicans, or half breeds. There are not more than a score of American families in the territory, and while it is true that a number of respectable persons have been attracted to the country by the stories of its wonderful mineral resources, the majority of its inhabitants are composed of fugitives from justice and other adventurers and desperadoes of the frontier. This is the description of the state of society as given by Rose Mountain, who went out to the territory for the purpose of writing it up. As to the mines themselves, they have so far, with only one exception, proved failures, and it is safe to say that at least a thousand dollars has gone into them for every one that has come out. Not only is the territory difficult of access, and practically more remote than the center of Europe, but, with the exception of the northern part, where there is some good grazing land, but where, singularly enough, no Arizonian appears to want to live, it is almost absolutely worthless, either to the Government or to the industrious and orderly people of the country.

The detailed statement of Indian outrages recently reported from that Territory, has, according to the statement of an army officer of high rank and unquestionable veracity, been made to include almost every atrocity committed since its acquisition; nor is it any new thing, having been prepared some time ago by the Territorial Government and circulated in pamphlet form. The officer referred to states that in this list one outrage figures under different circumstances no less than seventy-eight times, each as a different affair, while others are repeated six, eight and ten times each; yet others being grossly exaggerated, a number manufactured out of whole cloth, and not a few laid at the doors of the Apaches that were in reality perpetrated by Spaniards, Mexicans and whites.

It is not denied that many cruel atrocities have been committed by these Indians, but it is asserted on what seems to be good evidence, by persons who are familiar with the whole subject, that they have been neither more numerous nor enormous in character than similar outrages on the part of the whites. The facts of the case are stated to be that the people of Arizona do not want peace, since with peace would come the removal of the army, the disbanding of seventeen military posts, kept up at an average annual expense of two hundred thousand dollars each, and the profit and advantage which come to themselves from this military occupancy.

Two years ago, at the request of the President, Mr. COLLYER visited Arizona, and had an interview with the great Apache war chief, COCHISE, who expressed himself desirous of peace, and willing to take his people upon a reservation. Throughout the period of four months and a half during which this subject was pending, there was an entire cessation of hostilities on the part of the Indians. The bill, however, which appropriated thirty thousand dollars for carrying out the provisions of the treaty failed to pass Congress, and the Indian Superintendent was unable to make good his promises to the chief. Thereupon hostilities were renewed. The amount asked for has since been appropriated, however, and again through their chief the Apaches express their desire for peace. The policy of the President, as seconded by the Board of unpaid Commissioners, is evidently the only plan which can effectually checkmate the designs of the Western adventurers, the schemes of the Eastern rings, and give lasting peace and quiet to our western borders.

A PIECE OF FRENCH FOLLY.

Great dissatisfaction exists in France and among the French in this country with the postal arrangements between the two countries. Regarding the whole subject of international communications by post the views of French government functionaries are so narrow, barbarous and inconsistent with the spirit of the time as to be unaccountable. Or, if any attempt is made to account for them, they may be most reasonably referred to the strange influence of "use and wont"—vulgarly called red tape—on the official mind. But this explanation is unsatisfactory, as one can see no good reason why French officials should remain under the control of Red Tape in postal matters, while the Government functionaries of other European countries were some years ago, nearly, if not wholly, emancipated. Men of business and the general public having held M. POSYER QUERTIER responsible for the oppressive tax they are compelled to pay in the form of postage, M. MICHEL CHEVALIER has published an article in which he shows that in seeking to derive a revenue from the postoffice for the payment of the national debt, the present government has merely followed the most respectable French traditions. Knowing that his predecessors had regarded the postoffice as a sort of appendage to the treasury, instead of an instrument of labor in connection with the entire commerce and business operations of the people, the present manager of the national finances, or M. THIERS himself, without the consent of the Assembly, and therefore by an irregular proceeding, heavily increased the postage between France and distant countries. M. CHEVALIER then adds, concerning the postal rates between France and the United States, that for five or six years the Government has been heaping blunder upon blunder. In 1857 an incomplete and ill devised arrangement was entered into for ten years between the two countries. Before this expired the American administration sent Mr. KASSON to Europe for the purpose of negotiating a new arrangement more favorable to commerce, not only with France but with other governments. This agent succeeded everywhere except in Paris, where all his efforts were in vain. There it seems that in the financial department, the American proposition to encourage international correspondence and commerce by means of cheap postage was looked upon as a "monstrosity." France, retaining the postoffice as a source of revenue after all her important neighbors had agreed to abandon the view, has suffered accordingly. The United States, it appears, twice prolonged the convention of 1857, in mere patience with French perverseness and folly, but at length, seeing that the French Government rather plumed itself on its fiscal theory, the arrangement was dropped. At present there is no postal treaty between France and this country, and letters conveyed by French steamers are heavily taxed for ocean postage, in addition to what has been levied on them in France; while French letters brought to this country by way of England bear a postage four times greater than English letters. The whole case seems worthy of notice as an illustration of costly eccentricity and foolish adherence to an exploded theory on the part of a great European government.

FRIEDRICH HECKER, whose name is familiarly known on both sides of the Atlantic, delivered a lecture in St. Louis a few days ago, the substance of which is reported in the *Westliche Post*. A few readers may need to be reminded that HECKER owes his European fame to his leadership in the Baden revolution of 1848, and his American fame to his military leadership under General FREMONT, and then under General HOWARD, in the army of the Cumberland. In Germany HECKER enjoyed whatever advantages of education the country afforded, and was quite distinguished both as a lawyer and a politician, when he engaged in that revolutionary movement which at last made it necessary for him to withdraw to this country. At the outbreak of our civil war he at once raised a regiment and joined General FREMONT. Though he ultimately left the army in disgust, we believe that he rendered good service while he remained in it.

HECKER'S St. Louis lecture seems worthy of attention for the sake of the bright view it takes of some subjects which are regarded by many with more gloom and despondency. Not only political refugees, suffering the evils of exile among us, but educated Americans are often met with, who profess despair of our free institutions, in view of prevailing corruptions and defects such as they fancy impossible under a different form of Government. The fancy implies great ignorance or forgetfulness of old world history, and it is well that this comparison should be made by one whom circumstances have enabled to look at both free and monarchical government with personally interested eyes. HECKER reminded his hearers that the corruption of Austrian and Russian government functionaries is proverbial, and that even in well ordered Prussia pecuniary defalcations take place. LOUIS PHILLIPPE and M. THIERS were known to suppress dispatches that they might fill their own coffers by speculating on the Bourse. The First NAPOLEON said that people ought not to wash their dirty linen in public. But in this country, thanks to freedom of the press and speech, everything touching the lowest as well as the highest official, the smallest as well as the most important transaction, is drawn into publicity, and blind partisan zeal paints everything darker than it is in reality. We make ourselves worse than we are. HECKER is also full of admiration in view of the generosity in giving which marks the American people, and asks where in Europe are to be found such public benefactions as the PEABODYS, PETER COOPERS, and many others; or where there was ever experienced such grand and elevating beneficence as has been exhibited here in the case of Chicago? Our "magnificent standing army of learners and teachers, our host of free schools," seem to the lecturer unparalleled in Europe. American office-hunting appears to have most staggered the lecturer. That characteristic is, we suspect, a unique phenomenon peculiar to this country. It is, however, not so much the result of the character of the people as of their opportunities. At present it is a reproach without offset or compensation, and we may as well at once make up our minds to bear its ignominy until the policy of Civil Service Reform shall be brought up to the rescue.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In New Haven, Conn., there is a needle factory where the whole process is done by a single machine without the labor of any person. It cuts the pieces of steel wire consecutively, punches the eye-holes, counter-sinks the eyes and grinds the points, and, in fact, does everything until the needles drop out completely formed. Another machine picks them up and arranges them heads and points together, and a third piece of mechanism puts them into paper. One of these machines occupies no more space than an ordinary table, and each of them turns out from thirty to forty thousand needles a day. Most of the needles hitherto in use have been imported from England until a few years past.

The grounds of the Blooming Grove Park Association in Pike county, Pa., designated as the Fontainebleau of America, embrace eighty square miles and contain eight fish lakes, a pheasantry, and aviaries of every description. Six hundred acres, a space nearly as large as Central Park, New York, has been enclosed for breeding red deer.

A remarkable cluster of oranges has been brought from Dayton, Florida, by Dr. P. A. Gordon, of Mansfield, Ohio. It has twenty-eight oranges upon a single twig twelve inches in length. The Doctor extols the climate, soil and beauty of that locality, both as a summer and winter residence, and has come North for his wife and family to make their permanent home in Florida.

The Chicago *Tribune* explodes the story that that city was built of stone heavily charged with petroleum. It says the only building in the city of any size built of the supposed oil stone was the Second Presbyterian Church, and the walls of that building were not exposed to a fire, but when conspicuously erect among the ruins of a hundred other buildings utterly destroyed.

An old lady, Mary Jackson, died recently at Dayton, Ohio, who, it is stated on reliable authority, had attained the remarkable age of one hundred and nineteen years. She was admitted to the County Infirmary October 20, 1857, and her age at that time was registered at eighty-five years. Until within the last three weeks she was able to walk about the place and was remarkably active for so aged a person. She had attained her "second sight" and was able to see by her last days without glasses. Her health had been remarkably good, and there was no indication of disease to the last, her life going out like a candle burned to the socket. She had been married for fifty years to a negro who was Polly Mount, and that she was born in New York, but no information could be obtained from her as to whether she had any friends or relations living.

That portion of Philadelphia known as Germantown has been for some time in a continued fever of excitement, in consequence of the insane or devilish proclivity of some person for throwing vitriol upon the clothing of ladies while passing on the streets. The best efforts of the police and detectives to catch the scamp have failed. Within a few days a colored man has been arrested on complaint of his wife, for throwing the contents of a vitriol vial at her, and he is suspected as the person who has been so industriously indulging in that sort of business. So strong is this suspicion that the magistrate before whom he was brought held him in the sum of $5,000 for further examination. The name of the negro is Gustavus Cornish.

During the late conflagration in Chicago two fire engines were sent from Bloomington, Illinois. In two hours and forty minutes from the time they started, in a special train, over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, they were throwing water on the fire. The train made the run, one hundred and twenty-six miles, in two hours and ten minutes, and the run from Bloomington to Joliet, eighty-nine miles, was made in eighty minutes.

PERSONAL.

The London *Court Journal* says it is rumored that Lord Walter Campbell, who has for some little time been engaged in commercial life in the United States, is about to marry the daughter of one of the wealthiest American citizens, "the proprietor of some of the biggest of these monstrous establishments, the New York hotels."

Baron Rothchild's late exploits on the English turf are most surprising, and quite without precedent, having in one year carried off the four highest prizes—the Derby, the Oaks, the St. Leger and Cesarewich.

The Banker Poet, as Charles Sprague, of Boston, has been pleasantly named, reached the round period of four score on the 26th ult., fifty years having elapsed since he became known far beyond the limits of his native city by his prize ode, delivered at the opening of the Park Theater, New York.

The venerable Alvin Adams, the father of the "Adams Express," was in Columbus, Ohio, last week, and was an object of some curiosity. He resides in Boston, and was on his way to Cincinnati. The institution which he established upon the world has grown to such magnificent proportions that its founder can now scarcely recognize it.

Libel suits have been brought against seven German authors and journalists by Count Benedetti, whose fault or whose misfortune it was to hasten the declaration of war by France against Germany. Louis Lindau, the novelist, has the honor to be one of the sued. As the Prussian tribunals have to try the cases, M. Benedetti may get more cost than damages.

The castle of Strasburg, says a correspondent of the Frankfort *Gazette*, had long been the residence of the bishops of Strasburg. The town presented it to the Emperor Napoleon III. Since the fall of the Empire there was some uncertainty whether, relying on this gift, Napoleon would again lay claim to the castle. We are now informed that he has just renounced it in favor of the town, and that the new library is established there at the present moment.

A FEW days ago the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in an article on the prevalence of the epidemic in that city, quoted the opinion of a distinguished physician that the small-pox poison was only conveyed from one individual to another by contact or through contaminated atmospheric influences; which, if correct, would seem to make it every way important and desirable that notice of infected locations should be given. Something, moreover, ought to be instantly done in the matter of vaccination. It is true that Mr. Schwartzwelder has given an opinion that vaccination cannot be made compulsory, but cannot measures be taken to overcome the repugnance felt against it by the uneducated classes? The chief opposition of these people arises from an impression that disease is communicable by vaccination, but the most experienced physicians are uniform in their testimony that vaccination conveys no constitutional taint. Convince the opponents of vaccination that no danger is incurred by undergoing it, and their hostility will begin to disappear. Had every person in these communities been properly vaccinated, the epidemic would never have obtained its present foothold, and it is equally certain that persons who neglect or refuse to undergo vaccination invite the development and spread of small-pox. The public health demands that this question should be no longer trifled with.

THERE is bad news for wine drinkers. Accounts from Rheims state that the vintage in Champagne is the worst ever remembered. The vines were so seriously injured during the time of the Prussian occupation of the country that the very worst anticipations have been realized. The late frosts in the spring and finally the heavy hail storms also conduced to add to the destruction of the vintage. The amount of wine destroyed by the invading soldiers will, it is feared, never be ascertained. The consequence of this will be that for some time to come we shall have little or none of the sparkling beverage, and the little that will be supplied will be drawn from reserves at enormously high rates.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

How City People Live.

[Our New York Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, October, 1871.

Country cousins are apt to think city people very pretentious and terribly mean. They have welcomed them to the comfort of cottage and farm in the heat of summer, have shared their new laid eggs, their sweet milk, their fresh vegetables, and been overwhelmed by the air of style and fashion which somehow imparted itself to the very cut of their collars and the fie of their cravats. They have natural longings to see exactly what it is that produces such results. They have read gorgeous accounts of city life and city doings in newspapers and novels, and they imagine that life in a large city means for every one, a brown stone mansion, a retinue of servants, a box at the opera, horses, carriages, unlimited shopping and parties every evening. They eagerly accept a lukewarm invitation and find the reality in a rear "flat" or a "floor with everything, including the eatables and the finery, which which seemed so captivating, blown away in the closets, potatoes purchased by the "small measure" and apples by the quart, unless a compromise has been effected with gentility by taking a house and a "few" boarders.

In either case the dream of city grandeur is over, and the vivid rural imagination flies instantly to the opposite extreme, and pronounces it all utterly mean and unworthy, and not infrequently credits innocent city friends with the bitterness of its own disappointments. It is impossible for the country dweller, with the wood-pile within reach, the chickens always at hand, the hens cackling in the yard and the teeming garden and orchard stretching down to the bountiful watch-fields, to imagine the struggles through which the working resident of a city finds and holds his chance to live. They cannot realize that a foot of land in the city is a farm in the country; that a year's rent costs the price of a house and lot; that perishable provisions yield not garden mould bring what are to them fabulous prices in order to pay for the cost of transit, the labor of the hands through which they pass, and the certainty of loss by decay and spoilation.

FRENCH FLATS.

Rents alone and the impossibility of occupying space so valuable, with small house, renders living in cities, for all but the very wealthy and the very poor, a vast and difficult problem, the first solution of which seems to have been found in the modern system of "flats."

Therefore, the experiments in this direction have met with very indifferent success; they have resulted only in expansion of the tenement house system and a ten-fold exaggeration of its prices. Necessity, however, has been the mother of perseverance in this case, and the last efforts are much better than the first. New York has now two really fine specimens of the French "flat" style of architecture; one is being completed by Mr. Frank Stevens, the other is on the corner of Fifteenth street and fifth avenue, and was remodeled from the old New York Club House. The latter has twenty-four suites of apartments, for twenty-four different families, all of which are occupied, and the demand for those rooms in a central location can be imagined, when suites of "apartments" for families upon the first floor rent for twenty-one hundred dollars per annum, and on the fourth for twenty-two hundred dollars, for the same period of time. The lower the floor, the higher the prices, a reverend editor and his wife paying two thousand dollars per year for four rooms only.

The results in these cases absorb at least half the cost of living, but then the method reduces cooking to the cost and formality of the other half. The rooms connecting there is none of the trouble of the landing of ladies while passing on the streets, no halls to keep clean; the furnace fire to keep going, and a general restaurant and laundry at a moderate charge, being connected with the establishment; no cooking or washing to be done, unless preferred.

One servant is therefore sufficient for the need of a family, while the comfort of the case is reduced of two-thirds of the burden of its cares and anxieties.

If the high prices and limited accommodations restrict them at present to persons of liberal income, and it is rather curious to note that the majority of the first occupants of the best class of French flats are the families of distinguished editors and journalists, who have lived very much abroad. In the flats, as exhibited in these structures, they seem a popular fact, it may afford the most reasonable solution of the present vexed question of housekeeping. Even now it points to a great revolution in many of the formulas and usages of society, as an individual of a new social departure, is worthy of attention.

THE EVENTS OF THE SEASON.

So many commercial disasters have followed in the train of a great Western calamity, that the hopes and anticipations of an unusually gay season have been considerably dampened. Were it not for the arrival of NILSSON in opera and the Grand Duke Alexis, there would be little chance for a social revival, until Christmas or New Year's make gayety, or at least festivity, a necessity.

It was strange what an instantaneous effect a stringent money market produced in city trade. No purchasers of $500 suits for one week, and many were the fears that heavy stocks of rich garments would be left upon the hands of the importers; but as a shrewd French dressmaker remarked: "No need to be alarmed; ladies must dress, panic or no panic, and though men nearly always begin with retrenchment at home, they end by drawing a check and ordering their wives to come out finer than ever, in order to keep up their dignity and credit."

The preludes to the Nilsson opera season were the Dolby Concerts, Mrs. Moulton and Madame Van Zandt in "Judassin" at the Academy. The Dolby Concerts were a treat to the oddest concert goers. They were, in every respect, admirable. Every singer was an artist, and Mr. Stanley's magnificent baritone voice worth going miles to hear. Madame Van Zandt is not Nilsson, but she has a very fresh, pure, well-trained voice, and good method, although she lacks dramatic power. Mrs. Moulton is a good amateur, but a bad artist. Neither of these attractions brought out beauty or fashion in full force. That triumph was reserved for Nilsson. The first night of her appearance was indeed a sight to see, and one to be remembered. The Academy was ablaze with light, perfume and flowers. Excitement and the enchantment of diva gave a superbly warm beauty to the women, which inspired the men, and together with the music, lifted them, for once, out of the realm of stocks and stagnation. It was a great achievement for one young girl.

For a day or two, the topic of the style of conversation has naturally been the ball to be given to the Grand Duke Alexis. Delmonico's and Hoffman's are consecrately the magazines and their wives, with here and there a daughter, will be present. All the old lace and all the diamonds of New York will be trotted out to grace the occasion; and there will be plenty of gorgeous toilettes, if not very beautiful or fascinating women. It will, no doubt, be rather hard on the Duke, though, as it was on the Prince Arthur, the Prince of Wales, and all the other sprigs of royalty who have at different times honored us with their presence, that the pretty girls are crowded out; and the visitors naturally waiting to see them condemned to the society of stout dowagers, who have a right to them by virtue of position. Verily, rank and royalty have their drawbacks.

BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.

The predictions that pouts and panniers would be abandoned has already been realized. The two leading houses in Paris have discarded them, and the later importations acquire a grace, a freshness and novelty which cannot be appreciated by description, simply from the absence of the bunching and puffing of which we had become so weary. Trains are still long, though not so exaggerated as formerly, and are strictly confined to evening, or ceremonious calls; the short train is allowed for the street dress, but is considered vulgar to the very last degree when worn for a promenade.

Inverness and girls have almost used up the street train in New York city. On their *Sunday out* they will sip up the dust steps, their skirts falling at least half-a-yard, and sweep the dust with as much nonchalance as the finest lady. But what have they walking dresses cut over to clear the ground," remarked a lady who saw one of these exhibitions, and so she did; but it is a mystery how any one can walk behind a trailing dress in the street, and not be impelled by a sense of propriety or disgust as to prevent them from ever following the example, no matter who was the wearer. Jacket bodies trimmed to simulate a waistcoat are the most universal for handsome dinner toilettes of *faille* or soft, twilled, finished Levantine. The back part does not always descend below the waist, but the trimming of buttons capotes, or a sort of square basque in front, and crossed ends at the back. Strict coat sleeves not unfrequently accompany these models. The skirts are either made with an overskirt, or to simulate one, the "court" trains, so called, being reserved for still more elaborate costumes of velvet and *faille*. An elegant dress of black velvet and amber *faille* was lately made for the Washington season, which was very striking. The train was of black velvet, and it was cut out in *vue Inglaise* over a flat, pleated flounce of *faille*, which commenced at the sides, and surrounded the back and front of the other half. The corsage was of black velvet, with a basque, and was trimmed with narrow scant flounces, cut out and bound with velvet. The basque was of velvet, vandyked upon the edge, and cut short at the back, so as to display a wide sash of *faille*. The front was trimmed as a waistcoat, with old Venitian point, and wide ruffles of the same costly lace finished the sleeves, which were of *faille*, with vandyked band of velvet, and bow of the silk.

This dress is described minutely because it was one of the most perfect in design and execution ever made in this city, and because the combination of contrasting colors and different colors, which have not been worn since the seventeenth century, are this season brought into juxtaposition. Prune and light blue, for example, violet and English pink, gray rose and light green.

This has suggested to many a good way of utilizing old silk evening dresses, which, in some instances, have proved very successful.

A pale blue silk, for example, has been remodeled by trimming with deep plaitings of white French muslin, edged with Valenciennes lace. The lower part of these plaitings lengthen with the skirt, while others simulated an upper skirt and quite modernized the waist and sleeves. Another of light rich green silk had the back part of the skirt entirely cut and its place occupied by a train of black silk, trimmed with a flounce, the heading to which was lined with green. The front of the skirt, which was plain, was trimmed with narrow black and green flounces, alternating. The plain part of skirt which was thus formed, was made into a basque, with pagoda sleeves, and trimmed with black and green to match. In this way two really elegant costumes were created at less than the cost of one.

BALL DRESSES.

Are generally composed of silk, or of some very light material, like tulle or tarletan. Few white Swiss overskirts are seen with light evening silk, although some very beautiful complete dresses of embroidered white French muslin are worn with silk stripes beneath. The newest toilettes, however, have overskirts of silk or crape to match the dress, richly embroidered and trimmed with fringe. In many instances the silk is cut out to form the design, and the embroidery executed in the raised stitch of the Grover & Baker machine.

Upon crape, hand embroidery is used, sometimes in the variegated colors, and rich lace is used to form a foundation for the fringe. Simpler ball dresses for young girls are of tarletan only, white, or colored, made with two or three skirts, and trimmed with thick tarletan ruches. The white are all the rage, the colors light evening green, the maize, or rose color, have white ruches. These dresses can be bought ready made for from a first rate house for thirty dollars the dress.

Dresses for dancing parties are not cut long, as they are a nuisance to the wearer, and everybody else, and young girls who dance, and like to dance a great deal, will find it infinitely safer and pleasanter every way, to have two or three thin, inexpensive evening dresses, cut without a train, and requiring only short underskirts, and altogether less elaboration of toilet.

Brussels net, puffed over a stiff net foundation, and finished with an upper skirt trimmed with ruches, makes a cheap and pretty dress, which can be washed, as also can a dress of white French muslin, trimmed with plaitings of the same, headed with puffing, or insertions of lace.

A simple toilet is one of the exclusive privileges of a young girl, and, if she is wise, she will be glad to avail herself of it. In a few years white muslin will be voted "juvenile," and simplicity an affectation of youthfulness, and she will look with tender regret upon the remnants of the old muslin or pretty grenadines which did hard duty so many times at balls and parties, and was always ironed out to look very well. The flowers and white kid gloves and cleaned gloves, and the long thin chain, with a locket that had been "mother's." Perhaps you would laugh now, my young lady reader, at such a toilette, but let me tell you there were brighter eyes and fewer wall-flowers in those days, and the young men seemed to find nothing amiss in the dresses or those who wore them.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

One improvement we have to note with pleasure this season, and that is in the quality of the dress materials, and the gradually increasing favor with which "material" costumes, as they are called abroad, are regarded.

Time was when an American lady thought she could not go into the street without putting on a silk dress, and even the short suits were hardly considered *en règle*, unless partly composed of a silken fabric. As for a dinner dress, even at home, it must be of silk, and latterly garnished with point lace, or the wearer felt *en dishabille*, and not in condition to bear scrutiny. The blow given to luxury and extravagance by the fall of the French empire, and the greater preponderance obtained by German and English ideas, is already exciting a marked influence, and gradually taking us back to a period when dress was made to conform in some degree to the needs of the wearer, and a fine French merino was thought good enough for "best" by the wives of men who could have bought up the husbands of half the gayly dressed women to be seen in an hour's walk.

Nothing can be softer to the touch, or more becoming to the wearer, than the fine cashmeres, merinos and all-wool empress cloths, which we have in such fine shades, and, recently, of admirable qualities. The manufacturer is principally British, the best country in the world for materials, the worst for styles. In addition to these we have excellent all-wool satins at a very moderate price, all-wool serges, and reps, and velours, better in quality and lower in price than for several years. The "French" poplins, so called, not unfrequently sold for Irish poplins are handsome and durable, but like all mixtures, will neither dye nor clean. A drop of rain flakes them "crimple up," and so, although they do not wear out easily, they are not profitable or satisfactory to thrifty persons. They would prefer a fine all-wool material at two-thirds the cost to the best French poplin, which is composed of silk and wool, that ever was made.

Imported suits and costumes copied from them of silk and velvet, cost four and five hundred dollars each. Costly lace, over almost more costly fur, is used for the trimming, the French houses having made the mistake of trying to out-Herod Herod, in order to restore their prestige. The reaction shows their mistake. Some women will pay an outrageous price for the sake of outshining their neighbors, but the majority have found that four hundred dollars can be much better spent, and have fallen back upon sense, Irish poplin, wool satine, cashmere and the like, and are surprised to find how well dressed they are, at a comparatively small cost.

FURS AND CLOAKS.

The cold weather has brought furs and cloaks into requisition, and created a demand for a garment independent of suits. This is found in the pelisse, which was mentioned in a previous letter, and in the polonaise, which forms in velvet or wadded cashmere a very handsome cloak. The cloth pelisse, to which one or more capes are added, is particularly adapted for a cold climate, and to the present style of furs, which furnish neither warmth nor protection to the shoulders. For sacks and cloaks are so very costly that they are out of the ordinary reach, and even astrachan, which is not dressy, costs as much as a handsome cloth cloak, without being half so protective or lady-like. The pelisse is not seen much as yet, but there is nothing more unique or graceful than one of these cloth habits in bottle green or vandyke brown, with two or three pelerine capes attached, each one an inch smaller than the other, notched upon the edge or trimmed with fur, and completed by a muff and boa of seal skin, mink or black martin.

A NEW PLUMAGE TRIMMING.

A new trimming has recently been invented and brought to great perfection by an American woman, which is destined to become a very important element, not only in the decoration but in the composition of garments.

It consists of trimmings of all colors, and also of a fabric, made from the plumage of South American birds. It is softer and more beautiful than fur, and has the additional advantage of being improved by washing and by moisture, provided it is shaken and dried afterward. It is made in all colors, the darkest and the most delicate, and trims ball dresses with as much grace as the softest tarletan. It is cheaper than good fur, and can be put to many more decorative uses. JENNIE JUNE.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the President—Thirtieth of November Appointed.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruits of successful toil. Industry has been generally well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations, and tranquility, with few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have in the main been free from ills which elsewhere have affected our kind. If some of us have had calamities, there would be an occasion for sympathy with the sufferers, of resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 30th day of November next the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there made the usual acknowledgements to Almighty God for the blessings he has conferred upon them, for their merciful exemption from evils, and to invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren, whom, in His wisdom, He has deemed it best to chastise. In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Advance in Coffee.

A Baltimore letter says the recent very unexpected advance of five to six cents per pound in coffee has caused some excitement among dealers in the article, as also with consumers. Those of the trade, best informed, say that this sudden rise in price is owing solely to a New York ring of speculators having, for the time being, monopolized the market, and not the scarcity of the article or a failure of the crop. They further say fresh supplies of the new crop, which is bound out, will soon arrive at Baltimore. There is at present very little in the shippers' hands.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the cry against local insurance companies, remarks: "Looking at the matter by the light of our own fire, which was sufficiently strong, we are constrained to say that it is not wise for any city to give its insurance very largely to local companies, for when any great fire occurs the property of the insurance companies burns up with the property of the insured, and both go to pot together."

Sinking Fast.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain, or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that their friends are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will be done. Its power has been proved in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as reinforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

EDUCATIONAL.

SEMINARY HALL
FOR BOYS,
Recently completed, offers the advantages of the FAMILY to parents seeking an education for their sons. Location safe, healthful, accessible. Boys prepared for Business or College.
Pupils may enter OCTOBER 30, 1871, or JANUARY 2, 1872. Address the Principal,
REV. R. T. TAYLOR,
Beaver, Pa.
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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

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FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

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57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Collections will be made on favorable terms in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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C. C. MANFULL, J. McCREADY SIBLEY,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

H. B. McKAY & CO.,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at Sixty and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, October 31, 1871.

The New York *Standard*, in a glance at the money market, says: The general complaint from the merchants to have their paper discounted was unabated, and owing to the small accommodations which the banks were able to afford, they were forced to go upon the street, where the rates ranged from 10 to 15 per cent., and inferior grades all the way up to 18 per cent. There has been less importance attached to the currency movements from the interior than from this point having been very small, though more than offsetting the receipts have been the sums sent currency forwarded to the South for cotton purposes, and the banks are now actively preparing to meet the demand from the big sections, which will raise in importance as soon as the cool weather sets in. Foreign exchange was strong early in the week, then rates fell and recovered at the close to the figures. The market to-day will ascertain the position of the Bank of England upon the shipments of the staple, from present indications, will fully equal those of last year. The market may share speculation for the week, the panicky scenes and incidents of its predecessors were not witnessed, though the market cannot be quoted in a wittnessed, though the market cannot be quoted in a settled state, and the rallies are feeble. The future course of the market depends upon the ease or stringency in money, but the two factions who are engaged at present in control of the market, and who will possibly cause some active fluctuations one way or the other in the future. The situation as far as known may be summed up as follows: One side has the stock but very little capital to prot ect the same, and the other has the capital quietly waiting till the other side is forced to sell out, when they hope to buy back the same stock at a lower figure, sold at lower figure. It remains to be seen whether the fast-manned will sell their shares and cause a sharp decline, or whether the latter will then realize, which might be done with easy money to back them and with the assistance. If the two parties were to unite and form a grand bull campaign, without any cheating in the ring, a considerable profit might be realized which could be divided; that is, the success of the scheme could not be assured without first making the public believe that stocks are really cheap at ruling quotations. The present is a time when the railroad earnings usually show an increase, which will, doubtless, be recorded this year, as the transportation on the Western roads is sure to be increased by the devastation caused by the Chicago fire.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Peoples' National Bank	115 00
National Trust Company	65 00
Hand Street Bridge Company	25 00
Allegheny Suspension Bridge Company	52 00
Monongahela Suspension Bridge Company	32 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	90 50
Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Co	52 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government stocks in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	111¾	112	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	85
Central Pacific Railroad	104
Currency Pacifics	114½

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 31, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & A.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94
Do. Scrip	94	93	93½	93½	93	94
Erie	25½		25½	25½	25½	25½
Do. pref	108		108	108	108	108
Harlem				130		
Do. pref				140		
Lake Shore	90½	90½	90½	91	90½	90
Illinois Cent				116½		
Chicago & Ft'ns	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
C. & N. W.	80½	80½		80½	80½	80½
Do. pref	86½	86½		86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	100	100	100	100	100	99½
St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Do. pref	76	76	76	76	75½	76
Tol. & Wabash	55½	56		56	55½	56
Do. pref	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½	86½
Fort Wayne	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Ohio & Miss				30		
Do. pref						
R. I. & Erie				100½		
N. J. Central						
Canton	61½	61½		61½	61½	61½
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Adams Ex						
Wells, F. Ex						
American Ex						
U. S. Ex						
Gold	112½					112½

*Ex-dividend.

—According to the Chicago *Railroad Review*, which has made a prompt reappearance after the sweeping destruction of the great fire, the three Western railway whose shares are most active on the Stock Exchange have suffered less than $2,000,000. The *Review* compares the prices made in the panic with those prevailing in the inflation preceding the fire, and goes on to say:

Here is a depreciation of ten per cent. on the entire shares of the companies, amounting to the following sums:

Chicago and Northwestern	$4,470,000
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	5,250,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	3,187,000
Aggregate decline	$12,907,000
Actual money loss sustained by the roads from the fire (estimated)	2,000,000
Excess of depreciation	$10,907,000

The real loss, if paid from net earnings, would not reduce the rate of the next dividend of the companies more than one per cent. To counterbalance this there is the increase of eastern homeward traffic, consequent on the close of navigation; and that of western transportation of stocks of new merchandise to replace those destroyed; also, and extending over a period of four or five years, the transportation of materials for rebuilding the city. This latter is an immense item. Stone from New England, Ohio, Lake Superior and our Illinois marble quarries; lumber from the interior and from distant manufactories and hardware in quantities that can scarcely be estimated. Moreover, the facilities for the transportation of these, as well as for moving the other products, of which Chicago is the market, have not been appreciably affected by the fire.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23
Which Navigation	24½
Do. preferred	44¾
Cam. and Amboy Railroad	147
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad	42½
Lehigh Navigation	55¾
Reading	94¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 84 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Representative of the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission as and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 31, 1871.

REMARKS.—There have been so few changes in the markets that we are inclined to be brief in our general remarks. Trade is reported fairly active, and all classes of dealers seem satisfied with the situation of affairs, present and prospective. Stocks of all kinds are fully equal to the demand. Country dealers help to swell the volume of trade ever since the fact became apparent to them that they could buy goods just as cheap in Pittsburgh as in the eastern cities. The few changes we have to note in prices will be found below. Following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue heavy, being 2,232 bbls since our last report. As a consequence the market is dull and heavy. We are reported sales green winter at $2 75@3 00 per bbl: common $2 00@2 25.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied, with sales at 60a75 ₰ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4¾@4¾c; pearls, 9½c; pots, 7½c; nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₰ ton, $5 50.

BEANS—White navy $3 00 ₰ bush; medium $2 50.

CIDER—Sales at $5@6 50 ₰ barrel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged and sales are made at the following figures: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams 16a17½c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 8c; ribbed sides 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c; breakfast bacon 12@12½c; dried beef 18½c; mess pork $14 50. Lard, 10c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¾ a 12½c.

BREESWAX—Sales at 30@35c ₰ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Receipts light and prices firm at 4@5c ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¾-lb cans $ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans $1 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₰ per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts light, being 300 32 pkgs; sales prime table at 38@39c; medium 12@14c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts have been fair, being only 424, against 622 boxes. We quote New York Goshen 15@16c; Ohio Factory 14c; Dairy 13@ 13½c ₰ lb.

CRACKERS—Boston, soda butter 7½c; cream 9½c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 10½c; oyster 7½c; Scotch 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 10c; sugar jumbles 14c.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $2 50@3 25 per bush; the demand is fairly active.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are fully up with the demand: Sackett's Beile Berries command $18 per bbl; other varieties $15@16.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 19c ₰ lb.

CIDER—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $1 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Non-explosive or fire test held at 26c ₰ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $7 50.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for peaches—halves at 10a12c per ₰; quarters 7@7½c; mixed Sacks, 6c; sliced apples 6@7c.

EGGS—The receipts now fully meet the demand; sales strictly fresh at 29c.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last foot up 324 barrels. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Stores—Every brand winter $7 25; good Ohio winter $7 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 75; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75a7 87½; Milan, National, white wheat $8 00; Philadelphia, southern family $7 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 ₰ bbl. We are reported as active home demand.

FEATHERS—Live geese, No. 1, 72½@73c for round lots; the usual advance for small lots.

GROCERIES—The market continued active trade demand. Prices are unchanged and buyers firm at the following figures:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 23c; prime 24c; good 23c; choice 25c; Laguayra 25 a 26c; Java 30@32c; Mocha 32c; pure roasted Rio 27c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60@1 80; good $1 40; choice young fancy $1 25; good 95c; fair 85@90c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 85c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee, 12¾c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12¼c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10¾@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾@8½c.

Syrups—Inverted A drier 75c; inverted B drier 70c; silver drips 60@63c; lowgrades 30@35c.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting a fair volume of importations. The general impression seems to be that prices have reached the highest point for the present. The following are the receipts since our last issue:

Corn sacks	1,562	Wheat sacks	1,038
Rye sacks	87	Rye sacks	150
Oats sacks	2,185		

Wheat—Buyers have fallen off in numbers, and are not anxious to operate. The current rates were: Red Western $1 40@1 42; white $1 45@1 48. The sales are small; supply of last grade heavy, but are not very active. We note sales of mixed at 44½@ 45½c; prime white 46@47c. Corn—The receipts of ear is on the increase, and prices have declined 1@2c; old shelled is quoted at 39@42c in bulk. Rye—The market was steady, but not very active. Sales were reported from first hands at 85@86c; store rates 90c. Barley—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices have been uniform for some days at 80@85c ₰ bush. There were no transactions at the Produce Exchange to-day, at noon that we could hear of.

HAY—Best timothy, on track, pressed, at $24@27 ₰ ton, for fair to prime. Receipts quite heavy.

HORSES—In light demand at 2½@4½c.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11c; green butchers Scc; green salted skip 14a16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales at 30a35c per ₰. Demand fair.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₰ ton; dressed 12½c ₰ ₰.

HOGS—New 71¾ 65@70c ₰ ₰; old 70¾ 40c; old 60@ 20c. The crop is coming in more freely, but as yet the demand is light.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2 60c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 90@ 95c; No. 1 60@65c.

MINCE MEAT—Atmore's and Slocum's home-made are continued 15@16c.

MILL FEED—Middlings ₰ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 90c ₰ bushel.

POTATOES—Jersey sweets $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl: Baltimore do $2 00@2 50. Peachblows 55@60c per bush.

POULTRY—Supply fair; sales, young by the coop, at 50@55c ₰ pair.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₰ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¾@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; hardware, 10@11c; tarred, 8c.

RAGS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 4 to 4¾c ₰ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ¼ cans $1 50; ½ $3; 1 lb $6 ₰ doz.

SEEDS—The market for timothy at present is about over; prices nominally as follows: clover $5 75@6 75 ₰ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 80; sales 2 bbls.

SALT—Sales by the car-load at $1 80, small lots at 2 00 ₰ bbl.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8c ₰ lb.

WOOLENS—Sales Kentucky at 30c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; fine and extra $1 20@1 30 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₰ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market is even duller than the previous day, holders now offering oil at a further decline from the previous day's figures, and even this failed to bring out purchases. Below will be found the nominal rates for the various deliveries.

CRUDE.

We quote spot 11¼@11¾c; B. O. all year 12½@ 12¾c; S. O. all year 13½@13¾c ₰ gallon. We did not learn of any transactions.

REFINED.

Prices continue weak and a further decline was established. There were sellers at the following: Spot 30½c; November 29½c; December 28½c; these being the lowest figures quoted for some time.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, Pa., October 31.—The *Herald* says: The market was weak and quiet again yesterday, with few sellers and buyers now operating extensively. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, Church run	$4 53
500 bbls upper creek, Church run	4 45
500 bbls upper creek, Church run	4 45½
2,500 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co	4 35
250 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co	4 30
500 bbls upper creek, T. P. Co	4 50
1,000 bbls low creek, regardless	4 60
1,000 bbls lower creek, 46 gravity	4 65
5,000 bbls lower creek, 47 gravity	4 62½
1,000 bbls Oil City, regardless	4 80
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 80

New York, October 31.—Oil closing market of 30c. Crude for shipping order meets with more demand; sales—6,000 bbls reported, but prices not given. Refined still neglected and prices nominal: sales 1,000 bbls October at 23c; cases quoted at 28@28½c for regular shipping orders. For Philadelphia delivery prices are weak and trade is at a stand. We quote refined for October at 23½c.

ROUSEVILLE, October 31.—Market quiet and weak at 54 65@4 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 31.—Market quiet at $4 75@4 80. Nothing doing.

OIL CITY, October 31.—Market dull and quiet; ordinary on lower creek held $4 60, with few sales at that price; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 85—$4 80 bid.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—Crude, 12½c. Refined spot 28½c; November 23½@23¾c; December 23½c.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The market continues quiet and dull. We hear of no sales. Spot nominally 29½@29¾c. November held at 28½c; the crude market is quiet and a little off; 40 to 41 gravity held at 13½@13¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 31.—Market about buried at $4 65@4 70. No transactions have been reported.

ROUSEVILLE, October 31.—Market unchanged, quiet and dull at $4 65@4 70.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 31.—Market very quiet; offering at $4 32½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	400
Bates & Goldsboro	Sterling Oil Works	456
B S Dunning	Standard Oil Works	160
Bates & Goldsboro	Commercial Oil Works	154
Bates & Goldsboro	Standard Oil Works	154
Bates & Goldsboro	Kier's Oil Works	536
Wm. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Owner	Crystal Oil Works	80
J. R. Rockwell	Keystone Oil Works	456

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works...80	Standard Oil Works...324
Kier's Oil Works...536	Commercial Oil Works...154
Sterling Oil Works...456	Sunbeam Oil Works...80
Crystal Oil Works...80	Keystone Oil Works...456

Total.....3,544

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, October 30, 1871.

Fawcett, Logue, Steckdale & Co., 500 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co, 149 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

W. McKelvy & Co, 499 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 309 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 110 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 220 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 209 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 166 obls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 616 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P. Weissenberger, 104 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H. W. Lewellie, 136 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 467 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Co, 413 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

John Speer & Co, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm. McKelvy & Co., 53 bbls to Wm. Bla r & Son, Harrisburg, Pa.

Total.....3,909

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Union Oil Refining Co., 160 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Elkins, Bly & Co, 100 barrels to P O Davis & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....260

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Market rather quiet and hardly so buoyant for heavy brown sheetings of certain makes, which is rather singular, as a good inquiry is noticeable for popular makes, suitable for China and the South. American markets; beside this class goods are relatively low as compared with lighter grades and brown drills, which are selling at 1½c for best brands such as Pepperell, Atlantic, Augusta and Indian Orchard; 1½c for do H at 12½c; do do Pacific extra 12½c; Booth C 24 inches and medium are reduced from 11½ to 11c; and Red Bank do do from 11¾ to 11½c; Mount Pleasant, Laurel H 11½c; Cabot 12½c; Mills bleached muslins 13½c; Ocean L, do 14c; Waltham 42 inch do 16c; Tremont 10 inch cambric flannel 10c; do T bleached 16½c; Massachusetts R F brown do; Manchester fancy prints H Arnold's pink checks 11c; Manchester reps delaines are reduced to 22½c, and Hamilton do to 20½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 46. Corn—market steady with a moderate demand; new white 68@72c; new yellow 69@70. Oats—market steady with a moderate demand at 46@48c. Rye—market steady with a moderate demand at 80@81 90. Mess pork steady at $14 50. Bacon firm; shoulders 9½c; sides 8½c; bacon sides, clear rib, 8½c; hams, sugar-cured, 16@16½c. Lard 9½@10c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky nominal at 90½@96c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—Tobacco firm and active; sales leaf 500 hhds; sales for the year 49,000 hhds. Backing quiet and steady. Cotton firmer; asking 18c for middling. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $6 50@ 6 75. Grain quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions in fair order demand and steady; mess pork held at $15 in round lots; bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 8c; bulk shoulders 8½c; hams, sugar-cured, 16½c. Lard 9½@10c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 31.—Wheat dull and prices drooping; extra $1 48@1 50; No 2 white $1 45@1 46.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 31, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle this week to this time are light, and in quality fair. The market under the influence of light receipts and more favorable advices from New York is better. Cattle are selling more readily than for some time, and the sales are made principally to New York buyers. Prices are improved slightly, with a better feeling ruling. Cattle sold today for $5 25 per hundred pounds, and we have no doubt but that an extra bunch would bring $5 50. Following are the rates ruling for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. steers, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 00 to $3 50; Texas steers, $2 00 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs heavy. The market to-day dull and slow, very few changing hands. The weather is unfavorable for the hog trade, being rather warm. The best Philadelphia tops are selling at about $4 40, though a few fancy, picked, brought $4 50. Buyers are not operating to any extent today. Following are the prices ruling for the different kinds: Extra Philadelphia $4 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 25 to $4 35; good to prime New Yorks, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 00 to $4 15.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep light to-day, and in quality not so good as the offerings have been. The market is active and most everything is sold. The following are the rates ruling for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $2 50 to 3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, October 31—P. M.

MONEY.

Money 6@7 ₰ cent., with exceptional loans at 5 ₰ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange long.

GOLD.

Gold is selling at 111¾@112¾, and closed firm at 112¼. Cash gold sales; borrowers had to pay ½ to-day daily. Clearings at Gold Exchange Bank $29,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull all day, and closed a little higher.

Coupons 1881	115¼	5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1865	114¼	5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	114¼	Currency 6s	119½
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		
5-2 s, 1865, new	112¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and steady. The entire market became heavier on second call.

STOCKS.

Up to noon barely steady; after second call prices were better, and at the close prices declined a little. Business light to-day.

Cleveland and Pitts	123½	Wells-Fargo Express	51
Northwestern	80½	Adams Express	59
Northwestern Pref'd	88½	U. S. Ex	47
Rock Island	99½	Pacific Mail	47
St. Paul	35½	New York Cent	89
Preferred	76½	New York Scrip	85
L. & Wabash	58¾	Erie	26½
Fort Wayne	87½	Reading	93½
Chicago and Alton	115	Reading	108
Ohio and Miss	30½	Michigan Central	111
Western Union	69½	Michigan Southern	88½
Adams Express	58½	Union Pacific	25¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Cotton—Demand fair and prices advanced; middling upland 19c; middling Orleans 19½c. Flour—Receipts, 9,000 bbls; sales, 10,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $4 80@5 10; extra Western and State $5 15@5 30; choice do $5 35@6 00; extra Ohio $5 80@6 50; St. Louis $5 80@6 50. Rye flour steady at $5 10@5 15. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky quiet and prices have declined 1 cent. Wheat—Receipts, 31,000 bush; sales, 50,000 bush; dull and prices declined 1 cent. No. 2 Chicago $1 45@1 46; winter western $1 46@1 51; amber western $1 48@1 62; white western $1 60@1 75. Corn—Receipts, 57,000 bush; sales, 70,000 bush; dull and prices declined 1@2c; mixed western 57@58c; yellow western 58@59c. Oats—Receipts, 31,000 bush; sales, 40,000 bush; dull and lower at 32@33c for mixed western; 34@35c for white western. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork—Receipts, 600 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; dull and lower at $14 50@14 75 for new mess; $14 00@14 25 for prime mess; $12 00@12 50 for prime. Lard—Receipts, 1,000 pkgs; sales, 1,000 pkgs; dull and lower at 9¾@9¾c for steam; 9¾@10c for kettle. Butter—Receipts, 1,000 pkgs; sales, 1,000 pkgs; dull and lower at 28@31c for Ohio; 32@35c for Western reserve; 36@38c for State. Cheese—Receipts, 1,000 pkgs; sales, 1,000 pkgs; dull and lower at 15@16c for Ohio; 16@17c for Western reserve; 17@18c for State. Whisky—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; dull and lower at 90@91c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; steady and in fair demand at $3 25@3 40. Corn in good demand and scarce; sales, 7,000 bush; white and yellow mixed at 52@53c asked, 51@52c offered. Oats—Receipts, 1,000 bush; sales, 1,000 bush; dull and lower; buyers scarce; no corn bill and easier at 31@32c; the latter for No. 2 white; 30@31c for mixed. Rye—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 80@81c; no bids and asked. Barley—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 80@85c; no bids and asked. Pork—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at $13 50@13 75. Lard—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meats—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 8½@8¾c for shoulders; 9¾@9¾c for clear rib sides. Bacon—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 10½@10¾c for shoulders; 12½@12¾c for clear rib sides. Whisky—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 90c. Butter—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 28@32c for Ohio; 33@35c for fancy. Cheese—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 15@16c for Ohio; 16@17c for Western reserve; 17@18c for New York. Eggs—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 25c. Sugar dull. Coffee dull. Raisins firm. Molasses dull and lower. Petroleum firm at 25@ 25c. Oil meals quiet and unchanged. Timothy seed firmer. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; steady and in fair demand at $3 25@3 40. Corn in good demand and scarce; sales, 7,000 bush; white and yellow mixed at 52@53c asked, 51@52c offered. Oats—Receipts, 1,000 bush; sales, 1,000 bush; dull and lower; buyers scarce; no corn bill and easier at 31@32c; the latter for No. 2 white; 30@31c for mixed. Rye—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 80@81c; no bids and asked. Barley—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 80@85c; no bids and asked. Pork—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at $13 50@13 75. Lard—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meats—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 8½@8¾c for shoulders; 9¾@9¾c for clear rib sides. Bacon—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 10½@10¾c for shoulders; 12½@12¾c for clear rib sides. Whisky—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 90c. Butter—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 28@32c for Ohio; 33@35c for fancy. Cheese—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 15@16c for Ohio; 16@17c for Western reserve; 17@18c for New York. Eggs—Receipts, none; sales, none; dull and lower at 25c. Sugar dull. Coffee dull. Raisins firm. Molasses dull and lower. Petroleum firm at 25@ 25c. Oil meals quiet and unchanged. Timothy seed firmer. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Cotton dull and prices are nominally 17½@17¾c. Flour quiet. Wheat active and higher. Corn, oats, rye and barley nominally unchanged. Provisions in good jobbing order demand at previous prices. Pollacks, prices have been uniform for some days at 8@8½c ₰ bush. There were no transactions at the Produce Exchange to-day, at noon that we could hear of.

Hay—Best timothy, on track, pressed, at $24@27 ₰ ton, for fair to prime. Receipts quite heavy.

HORSES—In light demand at 2½@4½c.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11c; green butchers Scc; green salted skip 14a16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales at 30a35c per ₰. Demand fair.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₰ ton; dressed 12½c ₰ ₰.

HOGS—New 71¾ 65@70c ₰ ₰; old 70¾ 40c; old 60@ 20c. The crop is coming in more freely, but as yet the demand is light.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2 60c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 90@ 95c; No. 1 60@65c.

MINCE MEAT—Atmore's and Slocum's home-made are continued 15@16c.

MILL FEED—Middlings ₰ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 90c ₰ bushel.

POTATOES—Jersey sweets $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl: Baltimore do $2 00@2 50. Peachblows 55@60c per bush.

POULTRY—Supply fair; sales, young by the coop, at 50@55c ₰ pair.

PAPER—Printing, rag,

THE VERY LATEST.

THE POLYGAMISTS.

Mayor Wells Secures Bail—Another Interesting Suit—Everything Quiet.

SALT LAKE, October 30.—H. S. Eldridge, of the Bank of Deseret, and William Jennings, of Zion's Co-Operative Institution, were reserved as sureties on the bail bond of Mayor Daniel Wells. The motion for bail of Stout and Kimball is still under consideration of the Court.

The case of Clayton ex Clayton, being a suit of a polygamous wife of William Clayton, Territorial Auditor, for divorce and alimony, is on the docket for to-morrow. The point as presented raised is a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the United States Court in defense of claims, and that matters of this nature belong exclusively to the Probate Court. The plaintiff is Clayton's ninth wife, and a suit for divorce before the United States Court, of course, cannot be maintained. The testimony in the case, however, is expected to be decidedly curious, inasmuch as to admit that of the plaintiff, the defendant's wife, would leave him open to the charge of polygamy. The defendant's only hope, therefore, is to maintain a demurrer.

In Bennett, who was found in the road near this city on last Saturday, shot through and through, is said to have been a horse thief. A man named Jones swears the killing, and says he caught Bennett in the act. Jones is under arrest.

Two hundred and forty thousand dollars in silver bullion was received during the last week by Wells, Fargo & Co., mostly from merchants at Pioche.

Everything is as quiet and peaceable here to-night as a country village. Aside from what is said in the church organ, the general expression of the Mormons is that of entire submission to the law. Canon is bitter, but Orson Pratt says all right, so long as they don't fine him, for he has no money.

SALT LAKE, October 31.—The Mormon Bishop, Aaron Johnson, was arrested a short time since at Springville by the United States Marshal, for murder. He was released to-day by Judge Strickland at Provo, on $10,000 bail.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1871.

FINDING HIS LEVEL.

Gen. S. F. Cary, of Ohio, addressed a Tammany gathering last night.

HEAVY BAIL.

At a hearing in the case of Joshua D. Miner, charged with counterfeiting, to-day, the prisoner was held to bail in seventy-five thousand dollars.

SIMULATE A VIRTUE IF YOU HAVE IT NOT.

Mayor Hall offers one hundred dollars reward for the discovery of false registry or false voting.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Washington Market men reported to-day that $4,150 had been collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago and Northwestern fires.

LABOR WORKMEN IN PARIS.

A late Paris letter to the London *Times* says that the working classes manifest an indisposition for labor; that in many instances trade is suffering both from want of skilled artizans and from habits of idleness which were contracted during the siege. In the rebuilding of the city, workmen will only consent to restore what existed of their own number has contributed to destroy, on the payment of exorbitant wages. Even then they often leave their work half-done.

GIVE THE EMPLOYEES A DAY.

The Committee of Seventy on business men to close their places on election day, so that their employees may be able to be at the polls.

THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

English papers freely received discuss the news of the social movement in that country growing out of the alleged alliance between the Workingmen, certain peers and members of Parliament. The Pall Mall Gazette says it believes that Lord Derby and Disraeli have pledged themselves to the programme of the workingmen, as heretofore indicated. The *Daily News* looks upon the movement as remarkable. Sir Stafford Northcote, one of the alleged signatories to the so-called "treaty" between the peers and workmen, publishes a letter denying that any of the noblemen or gentlemen whose names have been brought under public notice, signed in any way, intimated their agreement with the resolutions. All that he thinks that was done was the expression of the willingness of some of the peers and members of Parliament to consider the well-being of the working classes. The movement was denounced at a meeting of London Democrats on the 15th of October.

Ingersoll's father states that his son will put in an appearance as soon as arrangements have been made to have bondsmen ready to give the requisite amount of bail, one million dollars.

POLITICAL.

Hon. Thos. A. Scott and the Presidency.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The *Daily Enquirer* of this city, the leading organ of the Democracy of Ohio, and a recognized representative of the uncompromising wing of the party, will to-morrow contain an article expressing its preference for Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, as its candidate for the Presidency. The article discusses Mr. Scott's peculiar fitness for the candidacy at length, the points being as follows: In order to succeed, the Democrats must select a man who can obtain a large vote outside the party, and, at the same time, receive the cordial support of the organization. The entire Southern and old border slave States can be carried for any fair man; but some large Middle and Western States must be secured in order to succeed. Colonel Scott, being strong in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, may be said to occupy a position analogous to the James Buchanan contest in 1856. Pennsylvania holding the key to the Presidential position, must therefore be consulted. Colonel Scott, having never been closely identified with politics, will neither awaken resentment nor arouse prejudice if placed at the head of the ticket. The argues that the selected Scott's particular fitness for the Presidency is manifested in the world-ful executive ability which made him the most successful financial manager in the country. It assumes that Edwin M. Stanton was a good judge of men, and based his selection of Col. Scott in the most difficult and trying part of his life, that as his Assistant Secretary indicated a high appreciation of his fine and valuable administrative talents. He believes that Colonel Scott thoroughly sympathizes with the movement to restore the Government to its old Democratic constitutional basis, concludes by saying that it has no feeling in the matter, save that of securing victory for the friends of constitutional liberty, and unless Grant can be beaten in 1872, the cause of free government in the United States may be considered lost.

Grant and Akerman Indorsed.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 31.—The Republican State Executive Committee met to-day. Foster Blodgett, Chairman, offered resolutions, which were adopted, indorsing President Grant, and complimenting Attorney General Akerman.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1871.

TONNAGE OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of vessels tonnaged in the United States on June 3, 1871, as compared with the corresponding date of 1870, shows a gain of over 150 sailing vessels, tonnage 32,129.87; 158 steam vessels, 34,106.51 tons; 920 unrigged vessels, 99,626.29 tons.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The report of the arrest of Mrs. Ruth at Lawrence, Kan., for alleged complicity in the poisoning of her husband by Dr. Medlicott, is confirmed. She is now in jail. Seymour Vanlaire, a prominent criminal lawyer of St. Louis, the first husband of Mrs. Ruth, and father of her children, is now in Lawrence, and reportedly obtained possession of the three youngest children.

The Philadelphia Health officer's report gives the number of cases of small-pox during last week at 468; for the year, 1,647; deaths from small-pox during last week, 85; for the year, 288.

Deputy Sheriff Irwin, of Philadelphia, convicted of taking illegal fees, has been pardoned by the Governor.

In Darke county, Ind., on Monday, an insane young man split his father's head open with an ax, while out chopping wood.

On Sunday, 22d, James Trotter was murdered near Indian Ford, Butler county, Mo., by a man named Dyer, who approached the victim from behind, and with one blow with a cleaver severed his head from the body. Trotter's alleged offense was cohabiting with a colored woman.

Mrs. Jas. Sullivan, at Bay Point, Contra Costa county, California, quarreled with her brother-in-law and killed him.

A. O. Chapman, clerk of the White Pine Water Company, died at Hamilton, Nevada, on Monday, from taking laudanum by mistake.

Wm. M. Moore was shot dead in a saloon at Santa Cruz, Cal., on Monday.

A Minneapolis, Minn., dispatch of yesterday says: The proceedings in the libel case of Governor Austin against J. Green, editor of the St. Anthony *Democrat*, was concluded to-day. The latter was held to bail to appear before the Grand Jury at its next session. Not a witness testified in the evidence was adduced in justification of the charge of bribery against Governor Austin. He was completely and triumphantly vindicated. The charge is said to be a gross and malicious libel, and it is denounced by Republicans as well as Democ licans as unfounded and wicked. No attempt was made to introduce a word in justification of the infamous charge.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Mutiny on the Mary Boyd.

MEMPHIS, October 31.—The crew of the steamboat Mary Boyd mutinied this morning, and attacked the mate, who shot John Killon, a negro, twice, wounding him severely. But for the arrival of the police the mate would have been murdered. Several of the rioters were arrested, but the ringleaders escaped.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—River three feet five inches. Raining at intervals to-day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—River risen one inch and rising slowly in the chute. Raining slowly all day and still continues. The Robin left for Cincinnati with nine barges.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 31.—Cloudy; raining all day; new turning caller. River stationary. Port list: Up—Fayette and Fanny Bramble, 8 A. M.; Ed. Hughes and Ruby, 10 A. M.; Eddyville, 10 A. M. Down—Fayette, 5:30 P. M. Little doing to-day on account of the rain.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 31.—Arrived—Ben Hur; John Laumsden, Cairo to St. Louis, 18 P. M.; Glencoe, New Orleans to St. Louis, 16 P. M.; Mollie Morgan, Memphis to Cairo, 8 A. M.; Susie Silver, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; S. S. Merrill cleared for New Orleans at 1 P. M.; Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 P. M. River fell two inches. Light rain all the forenoon; cloudy; thermometer 62.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Arrived—H. M. Shreve, P. W. Strader, and Colorado, Vicksburg; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Northern Belle and St. Alban, Keokuk; Mountaineer, Memphis. Departed—Bayard, Keokuk; Pemiston, St. Paul. River falling slowly. Rain fell here most of last night and part of to-day; also, along the upper rivers.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 31.—Cloudy and cool. River swelling. Departed—City of Alton, St. Louis; Mary Forsythe, New Orleans; Idlen, Arkansas.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, October 31.—Cloudy, cool and rainy. Arrived—Columbia, St. Louis. Departed—Leaving, with four and a half feet on the mouth.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 31.—Down—Oceanus, 12 A. M.; Natchez, 9 P. M. Up—Tom Jasper, 10 last night. Up boats to-day—Belfast, 3 A. M. Cool and cloudy. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Arrived—Mollie Ebert, Mary E. Poe, Mollie Moore, Mary Alice and barges, Carrie V. Kountz, John Kyle, from St. Louis. Departed—H. S. Turner, for St. Louis. Cloudy.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, October 31.—Cattle—receipts 2,925 head, or 178 cars against 167 cars at the same time last week; market opened active and prices 25c. to 50c. higher; trade and toy grade; sales of 294 Ohio steers ranging from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. at $5 15@5 90; 71 premium Ohio ranging from 1,000 to 1,075 lbs. at $5 25@5 65; 62 Indiana ranging from 1,040 to 1,400 lbs. at $4 30@5 60; 61 Kentucky averaging 1,200 lbs. at $4 75@5 15; do do do steers averaging 1,064 lbs. at $4 75; 50 Michigan, ranging from 1,020 to 1,040 lbs. at $4 25@4 50; 26 Illinois, ranging from 1,120 to 1,200 lbs. at $4 75@5 40. Sheep—Receipts 2,200 head, higher; trade not opened and prices lacking. Hogs—Receipts 10,450 head, 7,600 of which, being through consignments, were quiet and sales effected slowly, closing dull and unsettled; sales to-day of 2,700 head at $4 10@4 40; 5 to noon to close.

STATE NEWS.

Scranton can boast of the champion human brute. On Friday a monster named Pat. Moran became enraged at the horse he was driving, and, tying a rope around the poor animal's tongue, actually tore the organ out by its roots. He then picked up the bleeding tongue, threw it into his wagon, and drove off.

There were 329 deaths in Philadelphia last week, of which 85 were caused by small-pox and 40 from consumption.

Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, of North Lebanon, has built a church, at an expense of $25,000, for the benefit of the people residing in the vicinity of her husband's furnaces.

Prof. Wickersham will lecture before the Teachers' Institute of Butler county to-morrow afternoon.

R. Lyle White, Esq., has retired from the editorship of the Erie *Gazette*. The paper will hereafter be published by the "Gazette Printing Company," composed entirely of practical printers.

An "Anti-Horse Thief Society" has been organized in Salem, Clarion county.

Hon. George Taylor, President Judge of the district composed of Cambria, Huntingdon and Blair counties, had a severe paralytic stroke on Monday morning last, at Hollidaysburg. At last accounts there were but slight hopes of his recovery.

N. W. Reed, Superintendent of the Erie Canal gives notice that on and after the 20th of November, that work will be numbered among the things of the past.

The Sheriff of Lancaster county has issued his proclamation, requiring parties to remove all permanently set nets, used in trapping fish in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, within his county.

A ten-year-old daughter of Adam Struber, of Lower Nazareth township, Northumberland county, was burned to death on the 21st inst. She was frying potatoes, when her dress caught fire, and before assistance arrived she was fatally burned.

The eastern mining interest of the Lehigh Valley region will devote one day's production of coal to the Chicago sufferers, if the railroad companies will agree to carry it free. About 5,000 tons of coal could thus be secured, worth in Chicago half a million dollars.

Cyrus M. Parks, of Sheaklerville, made two attempts to commit suicide a few days since, first by hanging, and then by stabbing himself in the neck. His mind had become unsettled in consequence of unfortunate business transactions. He died on Wednesday last.

A three-year-old daughter of Philip Baner, of Butler, was caught by her clothing on a shaft in a planing mill and whirled around and around three times before the machinery could be stopped. She was terribly injured, but there are hopes of her recovery.

A silver quarter of the time of Phil ip V., of Spain, and consequently nearly one hundred fifty years old, was turned up by a plowman in Lancaster county a few days ago.

Daniel McLain was fatally stabbed by John McGinnety, *alias* Wilson, at Bridgeport on the 21st inst. McGinnety was arrested and lodged in jail in Bedford.

William Skelton, of Cambridge, Crawford county, was shot and killed at Saeltz's Mills, a few days ago, by a young man who was firing at a mark. The sad occurrence was entirely accidental.

The name of Mrs. Samuel Bentz, aged seventy years of age, of Upper Salford, Montgomery county, whilst out running on Sunday, 22d, accidentally shot himself in the head, causing his death in a few minutes.

A company is talked of amongst the farmers of Montgomery county for the manufacture of artificial manure, phosphates, ground bone, &c. It is claimed that they can manufacture it for $20 per ton at a cost of about one-fourth the price they now pay.

There is a rumor afoot in Philadelphia that another daily paper will soon be started in that city. It is to be a morning and advertising paper, and it is said it will be under the auspices of Col. E. W. C. Greene, of the *Sunday Transcript*.

Dr. J. S. K. Irvin, or Lock Haven, jumped from a buggy while the horse was running away one day last week, and received such injuries as to cause his death.

Russian Designs.

The new annexation made by Russia in Central Russia, mentioned in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, taken in connection with previous conquests by that power in the same quarter, would seem to indicate the existence on its part of a fixed and definite policy of Asiatic territorial extension. In view of the military and political importance of the acquisition, some account of the circumstance which attended it may not be uninteresting to our readers. Until the year 1864 the country of Dzoungaria, (or of Kuldja, as it is also called,) Thian-Chan-pe-lu, belonged to the empire of China, but in that year the Mongols, who are its aboriginal inhabitants, revolted against the Chinese authorities, and after a struggle of some duration succeeded in achieving their independence, after which they elected a native ruler, and settled down into a state of comparative quietude. Last summer, however, the sovereign quarrelled with Russia, the immediate cause of the contention being his refusal to surrender to the Russian Government a Tartar subject of that country who had fled into Dzoungaria to escape paying tithe to the Czar. On an attempt being made to capture the fugitive, the inhabitants attacked the Russian trade with China, and destroyed a Russian factory. Russia therefore declared war, hostilities being commenced in June and continued until the early part of July, the Russians being uniformly successful, and proceeding from one decisive success to another with such rapidity that in less than two weeks from the commencement of the campaign the natives found their last ditch and surrendered at discretion, the defeated Sultan voluntarily delivering himself and the remainder of his army into custody. Protection being promised by the Russian commander to all who in good faith accepted the situation, the native troops instantly disbanded and returned to their homes, the only thing like a disgrace, a considerable quantity of booty was captured by the Russians, including 57 field guns, 359 heavy guns, and a large amount of other war material. It has already been announced that the territory which has thus been added to the Russian dominions comprises an area double the extent of Ireland. It is a mountainous region, with a number of valleys of the richest description of native production is estimated at about a million and a half, and the Chinese and other Buddhist settlers at half a million more. The country is said to abound in excellent coal, cattle and horses, to be extraordinarily rich in mineral resources, and capable of producing large quantities of grain and fruit. It is generally said that this conquest is but preliminary to yet further attempts at territorial aggrandizement by Russia, nor is it likely that Russia's absorption of these Tartar provinces will be any calamity to civilization.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Those interested in the navigation of this important stream, and that is ten millions of people, have suffered an immense deal of vexation of damage the past year from the low stage of water, which has suspended business for months to a great extent. One of the results is seen in the apprehended coal famine in this and other cities, which have been deprived of their usual supply of fuel. This scarcity of water ought not to be, and could easily be prevented. During three weeks in the spring as much water flows by this city, if properly economized and used, as would serve us the eight feet on the lowest points the whole year round. What is wanted is the building of dams at certain points, with locks, and the application of the slackwater principle to the stream. Had the Ohio been a New England river this would long ago have been done by the Government years ago. The spinneress of the North and Southwest is not demanding these internal improvements in the great arteries of trade for the nation—for such are the Mississippi, Ohio, and its first branches, penetrating. The Union can vote its sixty millions of dollars to the building of a Pacific railroad. It has spent its tens of millions upon the benefit of commerce, but hardly a cent is obtained for objects of transcendently greater importance. The expenditure of twenty millions of dollars in the manner suggested would probably make the Upper Mississippi, the Ohio and their tributaries as navigable streams. Who can estimate the benefit of this to the entire country? Railroads are good in their way, but they cannot begin to compete with the great rivers. God's natural highways, in the conveyance of heavy and bulky articles at cheap rates. The improvements upon these rivers would add to the value of lands upon them more than twenty times their cost. They can be had if the members of Congress who represent the people of the States that have a natural interest in it will, without distinction of party, demand it with emphasis. Let them take, if necessary, the position that, until justice be done to the Northwest in this matter, there shall be no appropriations for other parts of the country by the aid of their votes. A little firmness and decision is all that is needed. Can we not have it?

How the Mormons Take it.

Grace Greenwood writes as follows from Salt Lake City: "It was easy to see by the discourses on Sunday, that there is, in the church, something of it solicitude, if not consternation, in regard to the situation of its President, arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanors before a hostile local tribunal, from which there is no appeal. But each speaker professed perfect reliance on that God who at once delivered them out of the hands of their enemies and led them to this land of promise, blessed them with peace and abundance in this pleasant land. As the space thus, strangely and, it seemed to me, mingling faith with fatalism, and submission with resistance, and humanity with arrogance, like the the specious and sophistical reasoning of able and clever and confident managers of men that they are, the faces of their Mormon hearers glowed with a quiet satisfaction and a revival of the old fanatical fervor, which, I am told, had begun to die out of these people, perhaps with the beginning of new social influences and the increase of worldly prosperity and ease. It only needed a blast of persecution to fan the dying flame."

The Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

A correspondent writes that there seems to have been some misunderstanding regarding the trial of Mrs. Wharton. Soon after the removal of her case from Baltimore to Annapolis, it was agreed by the court there to take it up on Tuesday December 5th, if the counsel on both sides could be ready at that time. No new arrangement having been entered into the trial will, in all probability, commence at that time, and certainly not before. Mrs. Wharton is still in our Baltimore city jail, enjoying good health, and is quite hopeful of acquittal when her case comes to be investigated.

The Mormon Secession Movement.

Grace Greenwood writes from Utah: Contrary to my impression, I find that the seceding faction called "Godbeites" did not make their new departure on ground of opposition to polygamy, but to the dominion of the Church in civil affairs. It was a rebellion against the Priesthood. The leader, Commodore Stewart and Richard M. Johnson had not formed a party, but a church organization is estimated at about a million and a half, and the Chinese and other Buddhist settlers at half a million more. The country is said to abound in excellent coal, cattle and horses, to be extraordinarily rich in mineral resources, and capable of producing large quantities of grain and fruit. It is generally said that this conquest is but preliminary to yet further attempts at territorial aggrandizement by Russia, nor is it likely that Russia's absorption of these Tartar provinces will be any calamity to civilization.

OHIO NEWS.

The people of Steubenville on Saturday voted on the question of erecting a $50,000 school house. The proposition was carried by a majority of 389 in a total poll of 1,195.

A paper mill is to be built in Akron, to cost $40,000.

Wellsville has voted against the sale of beer.

The Fourth O. V. I. will hold a reunion in Canton on the 8th of November.

In German township, Fulton county, $500 is spent for educational, $400 for religious and $21,000 for bandy purposes. A first class township to emigrate from.

Charles J. Huberty, aged three years, died a few days ago in consequence of having got a chestnut shell in his windpipe.

A little child of George Mossholder, engineer on the Cleveland accommodation, got a large bean in his throat on last Thursday. The doctors attempted to remove it, but could not, and the child died.

On October 10th Thomas Robinson, Jr., of Westfield, died of apoplexy. He was entertaining some visitors, and his wife was rendering some lard or tallow in an adjoining room, when the grease caught fire. Mr. Robinson jumped up, ran into the kitchen and moved the vessel from the stove out the door, and, on returning into the house, fell in the door way and expired in a few minutes.

Oliver Grubbe, about seventeen years of age, son of a widow living in Bellville, he being then at work for Mr. Andrews in Washington township, Richland county, hung himself to a ladder while picking apples. It appears from the testimony of his mother and others that the cause was depression of spirit on account of poverty, which he complained of and combined with the apprehension that poverty would render him unsuccessful with a girl on whom he seemed to have fixed his affections.

There are 10,117 children in the public schools of Columbus.

Any information of Isaac Roosa, who left his home in Shalersville, Portage county, last August, will be thankfully received by his brother, Joel Roosa, at the above named place.

Farmers in Wood county are greatly troubled by the ravages of meadow mice. The sudden increase of the pests comes from the absence of heavy rains and freshets for nearly two years past.

The editor of the Cambridge *News* humbles himself and abjectly apologizes after this fashion. "The Secretary of the Guernsey County Fair complained because we failed to mention him in the list of jack assistants elected. We can assure him that the omission was unintentional."

The *Salem Republican* says: The Salem furnace project is neither dead nor sleeping. The Salemites are waiting more manufacturing smoke.

An old man, sixty years of age, at Urbana, was declared by the Coroner's jury to have died of exposure, heart disease and intemperance. The jury didn't state what else aided the old man.

David Hostetter, who has resided in the neighborhood of Minerva for over fifty years, died at the residence of his son, near that place, on Tuesday evening of last week. He had reached the age of eighty-five years.

Mrs. Mary E. Bottenfield died at her residence near Johnsville, Warren county, a few days ago, at the age of one hundred years, seven months and eighteen days. Mrs. Bottenfield had resided on the farm where she died for more than half a century, having emigrated from Pennsylvania with her children over fifty years ago.

At Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, a few days ago, Mr. Adam Hook, a hale old man, was found dead while at work in a bed standing near by. It covered his little babe of six months, lying there asleep, and when its mother came home from work she found it smothered to death under the feathers.

A new iron furnace is to be erected at Dover, Tuscarawas county, by the Dover Furnace Co.

Mr. P. C. Young has retired from the editorship of the *Buckeye* State, New Lisbon, and is succeeded by Frank Milton. Mr. Young made the *Buckeye* a very attractive local paper.

Philip Biddison, of Barlow township, Washington county, who is ninety-three years old, walked to the polls on the late election day and voted the Republican ticket.

The Cardington *Republican* says: At Westfield a young mother gave birth to a male child, with crossed legs looped over the head, firmly and unnaturally entwined around the neck. Manifestly nature is destined to compete with the world for the supremacy in freaks of nature.

An old colored woman named Chloe Tates, residing with her son in Middletown, Montgomery county, claims to be 133 years old.

A mortgage for two millions of dollars was filed in Medina last week. It was given by the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Coal Co. to Dalton Thacher, of the Company of New York, and required $2,000 in stamps.

The Salem *Republican* is confident that Salem coke will become, for smelting and iron purposes generally, more famous than that of Connellsville, before the end of 1872.

A reporter from the Akron *Beacon* interviewed John H. Hunter, the murderer or the Gargette family, a few days ago. He spoke of Miss Gargette as "this girl," in the most affectionate and tender terms. He didn't want to go free; wouldn't be free if he was thrown open; he thought it would be better for him to be imprisoned for life, because, if free, he would wander around the country, and be a tramp. Of one thing he was certain—that he would never be hung. He feels confident that there is a place for him in heaven.

A penitentiary convict at Columbus, the other day, was detailed to assist in driving some cattle into the yard, and when the cattle were all secured he struck out for the country, the industrious convict soldering all the way. Before the day had elapsed that he has not yet caught the ungrateful beast.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Methodists of Chicago Desire Aid From Their Brethren in This City to Rebuild Their Churches—Meeting in Christ's M. E. Church Last Night—The Proceedings.

Last evening there was a meeting held in Christ's M. E. Church, corner of Penn and Eighth streets, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the rebuilding of the Methodist churches of Chicago, destroyed in the great fire.

Owing either to the fact that the night was a half holiday, or that the weather was not just as pleasant as it might be, the attendance was not large.

The Rev. J. H. Ebbert was called to the chair.

The Rev. A. B. Leonard nominated Mr. W. W. Moorhead as Secretary, but the gentleman declined to serve. Then, as the Rev. Mr. Leonard said, "to keep up with the spirit of the age," he nominated Miss Matilda Hindman for the position, and the lady was unanimously elected.

Mr. Hamilton read a hymn and prayer.

The President was sorry that there were not more persons present, but felt assured that the hearts of the people were in the work, and that the Methodists of this city would come forward nobly and contribute to the object in view, which was to aid their brethren in Chicago in rebuilding their houses of worship. The speaker concluded by introducing the Rev. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the Park Avenue church, Chicago.

The Rev. gentleman, on taking the floor, spoke as follows: I am pleased to meet with the number who are present in the church to-night, although the audience is far from representing the Methodists of Pittsburgh. I do not desire those who have got no jobs upon any remarks I may make as a lecture, yet I must say something about the great fire at Chicago.

While our city at one time was the admiration of the continent, to-day it commands the sympathy of the world.

The fire has already become an old subject, and those outside of the city, have perhaps a better idea of its ravages and the great destruction of property than those in this people at home. The papers have given you very full accounts of the calamity, and the reporters have done their work so well that each individual has told his own story. We cannot accustomed to such sights or scenes—they are too large for our imagination to grasp.

I will not trace the origin and progress of the fire, but will speak to you of how the scene impressed me. On that ever memorable night, as far as the eye could see, toward the north, the fire seemed to spread—flying embers, burning brands and living cinders filled the air; the people flew before the flames without knowing whither. With the sights, there were the sounds of the fire—a continued dull, rumbling roar; occasional explosions, as the flames would reach the powder stored in the several wards; the barrels of spirits; then the gas works caught fire, with a tremendous report, and black smoke rolled up toward the lurid sky, while the night was trembling.

The people were another sight; some were so excited that they knew not where they were going or what they were doing. When the fire got into the headway it sped rapidly, and the people fled in wild confusion.

About three o'clock on that eventful Tuesday morning, a friend of mine asked me to go with him to his place of business and assist him in removing his safe. I consented, and we both started toward the business part of the city, over a long distance. The streets we passed through were crowded with men, women and children; great quantities of goods had been thrown into the streets and heaps in all directions. We pushed on Lake street bridge and found the fire only two blocks to the south of us. The scene that burst upon our gaze is beyond description; the warehouses we intended to visit was wrapped in flames, and we could not get near it. At one time I felt that the fire would pick up the whole city, and I thought we could not reach the warehouse we were about to return when we came to the conclusion to make an effort to walk, accompanied by her daughter, with our baby in her arms. They were endeavoring to carry it with them in a sewing machine. We took their into our wagon and conveyed them to a place of safety.

The burning of the Methodist Church and one of all newspaper readers of the man who let himself down from window to windowsill of a five story building, but lost his life.

A young lawyer who had carried out the books from his office, returned to secure some important papers. When he took them out the house he was in was on fire, and he could not escape for the staircases. He then attempted to descend by the upper story window, and some men took hold of a blanket, and holding it at the corners, saved the young man's life—he jumping upon it.

A man who was poor in 1867 was worth in 1871 over $200,000, but the crisis of the 8th found every cent him poor again. His partner asked him to take advantage of the bankrupt law, but he refused to do and they separated. In 1862 he had made a fair start again, and a few weeks ago had all his debts paid and was a few thousand ahead. On Sunday night before the fire the gentleman and his wife, after returning from church, were heard to say that they had spent some of the surplus funds. A new carpet was decided on. The fire came and they were compelled to leave their residence with nothing saved but the clothing upon their backs. They were separated on Monday and were not to each other's arms Tuesday night, when they met in my church. "Well," said the husband to his wife, "we shall not get that new carpet." The wife looked at him and said, "just as soon as you get a new floor to put it on."

The returned gentleman continued at length on the great calamity—on the principal causes of the prairies; the scarcity of water; the opening of the churches and their use; the sympathy and the early arrival of provisions from abroad; the first car load of provisions; the telegraphic accounts of the money and the food and the clothing being sent from Pittsburgh, St. Louis and everywhere else; the tears of joy which filled the eyes of men unused to weep, when they found the cities responding to Chicago's mute appeals for aid.

But there was another side to the picture; the fire had not burned up the lake, the river, or the railways. The power was in unusually good condition, and the people of Chicago had a principal of transport, but not shelter, food and clothing to do on less money there. One gentleman told me his horse and carriage were for sale. The teamsters in the public service asked enough to cover the bad weather. Gentlemen who contemplate making purchases should always endeavor to get select something useful as well as ornamental, and have the sympathy of others in the purchase of a great's degree as a set of furs." Therefore, gentlemen should go to Wilson's, Fleming & Co's, 56 Wood street, and purchase their Christmas presents, as all goods are sold at this house at from 15 to 20 per cent less than in other houses can afford to sell them. The stock of hats at Messrs. Fleming & Co's is very large, and contains all the latest styles. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine all the latest styles. Inducements offered to country dealers.

Decorating China.

The art of decorating china and stoneware is in its infancy in this country. A great deal of attention is decorated in Europe especially for the American market, and in most cases the ware is highly satisfied, because the gilding washes or rubs off, and for that reason ornaments are not used nearly so extensively in this country as they would be if it was not so difficult to discern between good and bad decorated ware; because, viewed from the point of making money, there is a great deal more money made by selling poorly decorated china than good ware. The secret of gold or color remaining on china or earthenware, so that it will not wear or wash off when used, consists in one thing—the burning in of gold in the material that it is put on; this can only be done by remelting the composition, which gives the china and stone ware its finish and shining appearance. In Wall street, Smithfield street, has kilns and is now built, in which he re melts the china and therefore its ornaments are made to keep the color and appearance, because by this process of fire the gold or color is intermixed with the material itself and it is apparent that he is going to be in a condition to warrant his decorated ware superior to any imported, because imported ware does not stand the test of time and cannot know how it was put on. If he should try the gilding to find it out he would spoil it and not be able to replace it. F. Mauk will match pieces to broken sets, and his prices for goods and work are low. You will not wear your watch on the same quality of goods for. Large stock of china on hand also, suitable for holiday trade. Do not be deceived by offers of having your sets decorated or matched by sending them to France or New York, when you get it done cheaper at home. Names burnt on doorplates, cups, mustache cups, etc., satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see him at No. 56 alzine process of decoration, 169 Smithfield street.

W

A Good Criterion.

To judge from the crowd which constantly thronges the retail department of Morgansterr & Co., 78 and 80 Market street, as a criterion of the extensive business which this firm is now doing. Whenever we visit the store we constantly find a throng of customers waiting their turn to lay in their supply of goods for the coming season. Anything and almost everything can here be found to make pleasant and comfortable the approaching cold days. We are compelled to express our surprise to find so excellent an assortment of all grades of goods. Prices and goods to suit the lowest as well as the most fastidious. Those wishing to purchase any goods in their line will certainly do well to call on them before purchasing elsewhere.

Railroad Collision.

Yesterday morning at an early hour two freight trains on the Pan Handle Railroad collided near Mansfield. Both engines were badly wrecked and several cars demolished. Fortunately no persons were injured, so far as we could learn. The wreck was removed in a short time and only one or two trains were delayed a few minutes by the accident.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, "Dr. Flemming's Vegetable Sarsaparilla," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for purifying and recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

LADIES' FURS.

Summer Stock at the Hat and Fur House of William Fleming & Co.—Goods from 15 to 20 per Cent. Cheaper than at any other House.

There is no article of ladies' apparel more economical than a handsome set of furs. The most judicious investment any lady can make is to go to the well-known and popular fur house of William Fleming & Co., 56 Wood street, and purchase a handsome set of furs. Whether it be for dress or comfort, a set of furs are the finishing touch to a lady's dress, and afford to dispense with an article of dress so fashionable, and so necessary as a shawl. There is no wrapping that can equal so warm and comfortable on cold weather. Gentlemen who contemplate making Christmas presents would always endeavor to select something useful as well as ornamental, and what article could be more useful than a handsome present a degree as a set of furs." Therefore, gentlemen should go to William Fleming & Co's, 56 Wood street, and purchase their Christmas presents, as all goods are sold at this house at from 15 to 20 per cent less than in other houses can afford to sell them. The stock of hats at Messrs. Fleming & Co's is very large, and contains all the latest styles. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine all the latest styles. Inducements offered to country dealers.

The Proposed Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

The Reformed Presbyterians are beginning to take steps which indicate that they are earnest in their purpose of establishing in this city or its immediate vicinity a Theological Seminary. The question of location is not yet decided, including communications that they desire to purchase a lot suitable for the purposes of the seminary, from sixty to one hundred feet front and from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet deep, if in either of the cities; if in the country, from one to three acres would be required. Persons having property of the kind to dispose of should call on Mr. Isaac Taylor, No. 129 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

POLICE business was unusually dull yesterday.

THAT pavement in front of the Howard block is dragging like a sled load along.

AT THE Mayor's office, yesterday, the employees of Robinson, Rea & Co. donated $137 50, and the Iaccoca Orchestra, $200 00. Sunday bundles of clothing were also received.

MRS. UPDEGRAFF appeared before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday, and made information against her husband, Wm. Updegraff, for desertion; the hearing was fixed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BARBARA MINCH detected George McCambridge beating his wife yesterday morning, when she interfered, and as a reward, locked her out, and struck the hands of the derelict husband, which resulted in a suit being entered before Alderman Koenig by Mrs. Minch against McCambridge. A warrant was issued.

GEORGE SCHLEEIN, who formerly was the possessor of a confectionery in Allegheny, sold out recently, and Francis Kramlich alleged before Alderman Koenig that the object of the confectioner was to defraud him of a bill amounting to thirty-nine dollars. The Alderman purposes to examine into the matter.

JOHN REINER was arrested on yesterday by officer Dressler, on a charge of stealing a gold chain valued at twenty-five dollars, from a man named Reuiger. He was lodged in jail to await trial at the hands of justice, after being interrogated by the officer he confessed the deed.

IT is stated that an old gentlemen who has been a resident of this vicinity for many years, recently recited the following piece of poetry, which he composed during a former Mayoralty administration:

"Here I am, and badly fitted,
My trousers pound, myself committed;
For my horses I do not care,
For they'll be horses when you're not Mayor."

JEFFREY PURCELL, an employee in the steel works of Miller, Barr & Parkins, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon. At the time of the accident he was engaged at blasting, when the powder exploded prematurely, burning his face in a dreadful manner, and also burning out one of his eyes. The unfortunate man was removed to his home, and Drs. Bovinger and Clark summoned, who attended his injuries.

MR. DAVID C. MORRIS, printer, employed for a time, a few years ago, in the composing room of the COMMERCIAL, died of consumption, at the residence of his father, in Allegheny, on the 18th of October. Mr. Morris was for a number of years foreman of the composing room of the *Missouri Democrat*, St. Louis, and was chosen Vice President of the National Typographical Union, at its session in Memphis in 1867. He was a good practical printer, a sociable, genial gentleman, and his death will be regretted by members of the craft in all parts of the country.

"From the contagion of the world's slow stain
He is secure, and now can never mourn
A heart grown cold, a head grown gray in vain."

—A. J. LIVINGSTON.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, October 31, 11:23 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Height above sea level. | Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr. | Thermometer. | Direction of wind. | Velocity of wind. | Character of weather. | Amount of rain in inches. | Weather